

5 Soviet Criminals Surrender in Israel After a Hijacking

By Glenn Frankel Washington Post Service LOD, Israel — Five gunmen, reported to be criminals, who hijacked a bus carrying Soviet children and traded them for \$2 million and a cargo plane, surrendered peacefully Friday after flying to Israel.



Rebel troops manning a tank Friday at the Campo de Mayo base near Buenos Aires. Loyalist forces were sent in to end the rebellion.

Argentine Army Rebels Take Over Base

BUENOS AIRES — Rebel army troops on Friday seized Argentina's largest military base and a military prison where former President Jorge Videla and a colonel who led two earlier rebellions were being held. But loyalist soldiers later regained control of the prison in a gun battle.

Mr. Alfonsín cut short a trip to the United States because of the events, an Argentine Embassy spokesman in Washington said. It was the third military revolt since Mr. Alfonsín took power in December 1983, in a transition that returned democracy to Argentina after eight years of military rule.

Chinese Agree With Soviets to Hold a Summit

By Philip Taubman New York Times Service MOSCOW — After talks Friday between the Chinese foreign minister and President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, the two sides said there would be a Chinese-Soviet summit meeting in the first half of next year.

Kiosk

UN Will Shift To Hear Arafat UNITED NATIONS, New York (Reuters) — The United Nations agreed on Friday to move its session to Geneva on Dec. 13 so that the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat, who was refused a visa to come to New York, can address the General Assembly.

Thatcher and Martens Clash at EC Talks Over IRA Suspect

RHODES, Greece — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain clashed angrily with Prime Minister Wilfried Martens of Belgium on Friday at the opening of the European Community summit meeting here over Belgium's refusal to extradite an Irish priest sought in Britain as a guerrilla suspect.

Sex, Politics and Bank Scandal, Papandreou Tale Has It All

ATHENS — Something seems to have gone very wrong here. Greeks thought they had seen it all when Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, 69, and suffering from a bad heart, began to flout his mistress, Dimitra Liani, 34. But that turned out to be only the beginning.

Surge in New U.S. Jobs Sparks Inflation Fears

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy created 463,000 new jobs in November, the Labor Department reported Friday, indicating that economic growth is continuing to surge and arousing fresh fears of higher U.S. inflation and interest rates.

Soviets Want Wide Talks In New York

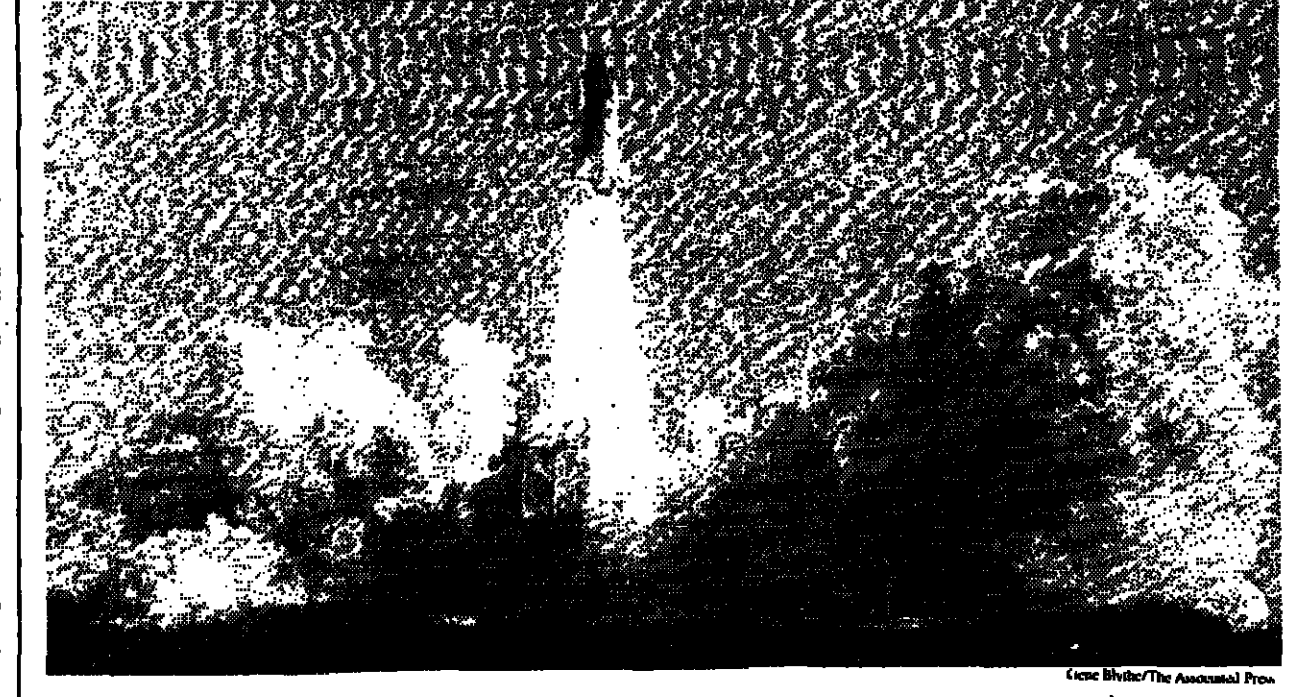
By Michael Dobbs Washington Post Service MOSCOW — The Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, intends to use his meeting with U.S. leaders next week to try to make progress on a wide range of issues, including arms negotiations, Central America, Afghanistan and the Middle East, a Kremlin spokesman said Friday.

Detail from Monet's 'Pont de chemin de fer à Argenteuil,' which sold for \$6.8 million in London. Source: Melikian reports. Page 9.

Table with financial data including Dow Jones, The Dollar, and various market indicators.

Following Oath, Bhutto Pledges Swift Changes

By Richard M. Weintraub Washington Post Service ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Benazir Bhutto was sworn in Friday as prime minister of Pakistan, and in a televised speech she said she was moving immediately to free political prisoners, to revive student and labor unions and to remove government controls over the media.



U.S. Space Shuttle Is Launched on Secret Mission The U.S. space shuttle Atlantis and a crew of five military astronauts rocketed into orbit Friday from Cape Canaveral, Florida, on a classified mission. Sources have said that the astronauts will deploy a radar satellite to pinpoint military targets and guide the new B-2 Stealth bomber. The satellite is said to be able to fly over 80 percent of Soviet territory.

U.S. Unemployment



Handwritten Arabic text: هكزا من الاصل

Pretoria Releases Editor After 2-Year Detention But Bars Him From Job

By John D. Battersby
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Zwelakhe Sisulu, editor of the country's most strident anti-apartheid newspaper and a prominent figure in the black resistance, was freed conditionally Friday by the government after being held under arbitrary detention for two years.

black families. His two brothers are both in exile.

His father, Walter Sisulu, is a former secretary-general of the outlawed African National Congress. He is serving a life sentence with Nelson Mandela, the leader of the nationalist movement. They have been imprisoned since 1964.

His mother, Albertina Sisulu, is a co-president of the United Democratic Front. She has spent long periods in detention and under harsh restrictions.

Mr. Sisulu has not been charged with a crime and spent part of his 721 days in detention in solitary confinement.

Mr. Moosa said anti-apartheid groups were pleased that Mr. Sisulu would be reunited with his wife, Zoda, and two children, but added, "People who have been released from prison are now being imprisoned in their own homes."



Zwelakhe Sisulu and his lawyer, Priscilla Jana, outside Diepkloof Prison on Friday after his release.

Paris Strikes Spread as New Unions Take Part

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — A strike by Paris transport workers that has seriously impeded commuter services all week spread Friday as five more unions joined the movement to press for higher pay.

The Parisian transport authority said all bus depots in the city were now affected by the strike, with only 45 percent of buses running.

In the suburbs, 365 army trucks and about 500 private buses ferried commuters stranded by a strike of maintenance workers on a regional subway system known as the RER. Apart from a minimum service on a small stretch, the two major lines of the RER were at a standstill.

But the Metro system within the city was running almost normally. The Communist-led General Confederation of Labor, known as the CGT, has led the strike up to now and is demanding a raise of 1,000 francs (\$170) month for the maintenance workers, who currently earn 6,000 to 9,000 francs a month.

Five other unions said Thursday they were joining the strike but demanding a raise of only 500 francs a month. Management of the transport system, backed by the Socialist-led government, has offered 250 francs.

Many commuters needed three hours to get to and from work Friday. Many who could move in with friends in Paris did so.

The army trucks provided transport for 150,000 commuters Thursday, only a fraction of the normal passenger load on trains and buses. Others used cars, adding to traffic and parking problems. Traffic has been up by a third, with an estimated two million more vehicles than usual entering the capital.

Leading Paris stores were feeding a pinch during the normally busy Christmas period.

"It's so complicated to get into Paris," a spokesman for a major store said, "that customers are giving up the idea of coming here to shop."

Transport is not the only area of labor unrest. The postal service, disrupted by a strike last month, is still slowed by lingering disputes at some sorting offices, notably at Marseille and Bordeaux.

Another dispute at social security offices has meant delays in paying out pensions and sickness benefits.

Workers in other sectors are also planning strike action. The CGT has called a strike Tuesday in docks and shipyards. Walkouts may develop in the state railroad system, where workers recently rejected a pay offer.

WORLD BRIEFS

Bangladesh Death Toll Passes 1,200

DHAKA, Bangladesh (UPI) — The death toll in the cyclone that struck Bangladesh has passed 1,200, and more than 6,000 people are missing, officials and news reports said Friday as a government disaster committee met to assess the devastation. Earlier estimates had put the death toll at 5,000.

Officials said the cyclone was the worst storm to ravage Bangladesh in this century. They said more than 20,000 people were injured. The storm, which occurred Tuesday, tore across much of Bangladesh and coastal areas of the Indian state of West Bengal before dissipating early Wednesday.

In Calcutta, the capital of West Bengal, officials said they had confirmed 283 people killed, most of them crushed in collapsed houses or by trees. They said that more than 200 people were missing, and that thousands were injured and about two million affected by the storm.

Angola-Namibia Accord Hits a Snag

BRAZZAVILLE, Congo (Reuters) — Peace talks on Angola and Cuba raised South-West Africa threatened to stall Friday as Angola and Cuba raised objections over verification of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. South-West Africa also known as Namibia.

Foreign Minister R.F. Botha of South Africa and the defense minister, Magnus Malan, arrived to join the talks and tackle what Mr. Botha described in Johannesburg as "new difficulties." The main issues in the negotiations, already agreed in principle, are the independence of South-West Africa, which is ruled by Pretoria, and the withdrawal of 50,000 Cuban troops from Angola over 27 months.

The head of the Angolan delegation, General Antonio dos Santos Franca, said the latest sticking point was verification of the Cuban withdrawal. "The South Africans want to be 100 percent satisfied about verification," General Franca said. "They've got nothing to do with it and we can't accept this interference."

Korean Saboteur Questioned

CHANG SPRING, Korea — Kim Hyeon Hee, a self-confessed North Korean agent, on his way to be questioned by state prosecutors in Seoul on Friday. Prosecutors said Miss Kim, 26, again said that, on the orders of the North Korean leader, Kim Il Sung, she blew up a South Korean airliner in 1987 to try to sabotage the Seoul Olympics.



Kim Hyeon Hee, a self-confessed North Korean agent, on his way to be questioned by state prosecutors in Seoul on Friday.

U.S. Seeks Compromise With Seoul

WASHINGTON (AP) — The State Department said Friday it had rejected a request from a South Korean legislative committee that high-ranking U.S. diplomatic and military officials testify in person about their knowledge of any U.S. role in a bloody 1980 uprising in Kwangju.

Instead, the department will be willing to respond to written questions from the committee, a spokeswoman, Phyllis Oakley, said. The National Assembly committee had asked that the U.S. ambassador at the time, William Gleysteen, and the commander of U.S. forces in Korea, General John A. Wickham Jr., testify about their knowledge of the incidents at Kwangju when thousands — by some estimates — of people were killed in clashes with the South Korean military.

Mrs. Oakley said the views of Mr. Gleysteen and General Wickham, both of whom have ended their service in South Korea, would be incorporated in the official responses to written questions. Allegations have been made that the United States acquiesced in the transfer of Korean troops to Kwangju for the purpose of violently suppressing the rebellion.

Soldiers Disperse Azerbaijan Crowd

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Soviet troops dispersed a crowd of about 1,500 people who were trying to attack Armenians in Baku, capital of the southern republic of Azerbaijan, the Baku radio reported on Friday.

The attacks in the center of the city were the latest upheaval in two weeks of ethnic unrest in Azerbaijan and neighboring Armenia in which 28 people have died and tens of thousands have fled their homes.

The Soviet press agency Tass announced that the government set up a commission, under Boris V. Shcherbina, a deputy prime minister, to help refugees who have fled in both directions across the border between the two republics. The commission, including the prime ministers of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, will provide refugees with food, housing, medical and other consumer services and find jobs for them, Tass said.

Britain May Upgrade Ties With PLO

LONDON (Combined Dispatches) — Britain is considering upgrading relations with the Palestine Liberation Organization by holding its first ministerial contact with the body in five years, a Foreign Office source said Friday.

The source said such a meeting would send a clear signal to Israel and the United States that Britain encouraged the apparent adoption by the PLO of a more moderate stance towards Israel in its declaration of a Palestinian state at a meeting last month in Algiers. Britain recognizes the right of the Palestinians to self-determination but has said the declaration of an independent state is premature because it prejudices the outcome of any negotiated settlement.

Poland Would Let Walesa Go to Paris

PARIS (AP) — Lech Walesa, the Polish Solidarity leader, may be allowed to visit France on Dec. 10 at the invitation of President François Mitterrand to take part in celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Foreign Minister Tadeusz Olechowski said here Friday.

Mr. Olechowski expressed his "personal conviction" that Poland would grant Mr. Walesa, the 1983 Nobel Peace prize winner, permission to attend, if it is requested. The trip would be Mr. Walesa's first foreign visit since Poland declared a state of emergency in December 1981.

For the Record

France is lifting its 16-month embargo against the purchase of Iranian oil by French companies. The move coincided with the arrival in Tehran of a French government delegation of technical and economic experts to look into possible areas of economic cooperation between the two countries.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Air France Strike Halts Some Flights

PARIS (AFP) — A strike by ground staff employed by the national carrier Air France entered its 35th day Friday, forcing the company to cancel a dozen international flights. Because of the strike, Air France said it would be able to run only 90 percent of its flights for the next two weeks. Concorde flights would not be affected, and neither would those to the French overseas territories.

Luis Barragan, Mexican Architect, Dies

By Paul Goldberger
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Luis Barragan, 86, who has long been considered Mexico's greatest architect, died Nov. 22 in Mexico City. He had been ill with Parkinson's disease for many years.

Mr. Barragan won the Pritzker Prize, one of the most respected international honors in architecture, in 1980, and his work was the subject of a retrospective exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art in New York in 1976.

Until those events, which occurred near the end of his career, the architect had been little known outside his native Mexico, although his serene and relatively modest buildings were widely respected by architects as being among the major works of contemporary architecture in Mexico.

Mr. Barragan did not design skyscrapers or large institutional buildings but devoted most of his career to the design of houses, housing complexes, fountains, public places and monumental gates.

His quest was to merge the spirit of modernism with the traditions of Mexican architecture, and while his work relied heavily on simple geometric forms and straight lines, it also emphasized rich color, stucco walls and private gardens.

Baroness de Koenigswarder, 74, Patron of Jazz Musicians
NEW YORK (NYT) — Baroness Panmonica de Koenigswarder, 74, an integral part of the jazz com-

munity, who aided many needy musicians, died Wednesday of heart failure at Columbia Presbyterian Hospital.

A member of the English branch of the Rothschilds, Baroness de Koenigswarder moved to the United States permanently in the early 1950s. During the war, she had driven ambulances for Free French forces in Africa, and in the late 1940s she had lived in the United States temporarily during her marriage to a French diplomat.

Baroness de Koenigswarder developed a passion for jazz as a teenager, and in New York she quickly became a part of the jazz world. She helped many musicians, including the saxophonist Charlie Parker, who died in her house in 1955, and the composer and pianist Thelonious Monk, who lived with her from 1970 until his death in 1982.

Among Baroness de Koenigswarder's friends were Coleman Hawkins, Charlie Rouse, Tommy Flanagan, Barry Harris and many other important jazz musicians. Mr. Monk wrote the tune "Panmonica" for her, the pianist Horace Silver wrote "Nica's Dream," and the saxophonist Gigi Gryce wrote "Nica's Tempo."

Charlie Rouse, 64, Tenor Saxophonist
NEW YORK (NYT) — Charlie Rouse, a tenor saxophonist and one of jazz's great individualists, died of lung cancer Wednesday at Uni-

versity Hospital in Seattle. He was 64.

Mr. Rouse, who came to prominence in 1944 when he joined the Billy Eckstine Orchestra, became known for his beautiful tone and the individuality of his playing. He worked and recorded with many of the major figures of the day, including his most fruitful collaboration with Thelonious Monk's quartet.

Other deaths:
Nik Bejerot, 67, a Swedish physician and psychiatrist who pioneered the study of drug abuse in contemporary society, Tuesday of

5 Central American Nations Agree On Talks to Try to Revive Peace Pact

MEXICO CITY (NYT) — After three days of negotiations here this week, the presidents of five Central American countries have agreed to hold a regional meeting in January in an effort to revive a Central American peace treaty that has been stalled for nearly a year.

The presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua last met in January, but subsequent efforts to schedule new meetings have been blocked by disagreements between Nicaragua and Honduras. The Nicaraguan president, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, said Thursday that the decision to renew discussions at the highest level meant the peace process had been "reborn from the ashes."

The peace agreement, also known as the Arias Plan, was signed in August 1987 and won the Nobel Peace Prize for its originator, Oscar Arias Sanchez, the Costa Rican president. The accord requires the five nations to negotiate cease-fires with domestic rebel groups, lift restrictions on political freedoms and forbid guerrilla groups to use their territory for wars against neighboring governments.

Officials said the foreign ministers of all five countries would hold a preliminary meeting in Managua on Jan. 12 and 13 and set an agenda for future talks.

Nuclear Exhibit Is Smashed

BERLIN — Anti-nuclear demonstrators destroyed an exhibition marking 50 years of nuclear fission at the Technical University of West Berlin on Friday, university sources said.

Soviet Envoy Will Talk to Mujahidin

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — In a major policy reversal, the Soviet Union announced Friday it was sending its top diplomatic troubleshooter to Saudi Arabia to talk with mujahidin guerrillas fighting against the Soviet-backed Afghan government.

A deputy foreign minister, Vladimir A. Petrovsky, said at a news conference in Moscow that Yuli M. Vorontsov, the Soviet ambassador in Kabul, would leave for Saudi Arabia on Saturday to meet with Burhanuddin Rabbani, a guerrilla leader. It will be the first substantive meeting between the two sides since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December 1979.

Mr. Rabbani, who holds the rotating chairmanship of the seven-party rebel alliance based in Pakistan, left Islamabad on Friday on his way to the talks, a mujahidin spokesman said.

Mr. Vorontsov, who is also a first deputy foreign minister, has been entrusted with delicate diplomatic missions by the Kremlin over the last few years. He had a major role in negotiating the Geneva peace agreement in April in which Moscow promised to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan by Feb. 15.

The talks will take place in Taif, near Mecca, at the invitation of the Saudi authorities. The choice of Saudi Arabia as the site for the meeting provoked immediate speculation among diplomats and analysts about a possible reconciliation between Riyadh and Moscow.

As the guardian of the holy Islamic sites of Mecca and Medina, the Saudi kingdom is ideologically opposed to atheistic communism. The Saudis have long insisted on a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan as its minimum condition for resuming diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union, which were suspended in 1938.

Lower-level contacts between the Soviet Union and the rebels took place last weekend in Islamabad. At the time, Soviet officials said the contacts were confined to talks on the possible release of 311 Soviet soldiers reported missing in action in Afghanistan.

Until now, the Soviet Union has refused to have any dealings with the mujahidin, despite backing the idea of a broad-based coalition government in Kabul. The decision to send Mr. Vorontsov to Taif appears to reflect growing disenchantment in Moscow with the official Afghan government headed by Major General Najib.

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- SEAWANUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 56 Rue des Bains-Roisins, Rueil-Malmaison. English speaking, evangelism, cell demonstrations, S.S. 9:45, Worship 10:45. Other activities. Call Dr. B.C. Thomas, Pastor. 47.49.13.29/47.51.29.63.
- INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST FELLOWSHIP meets at 123 Ave. du Maine, Metro Gare. Youth Service in English every Sunday evening at 6:30. Tel.: 47.49.15.29/47.51.29.63.
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WORLD BRIEFS

Death Toll Passes 100,000
 (UPI) — The death toll in the cyclone that passed Friday and more than 600,000 people were injured in the devastation. Earlier estimates were as low as 10,000. The worst storm to ravage Bangladesh in more than 200 years, more than 20,000 people were reported to have died across much of Bangladesh and West Bengal before dissipating.

Libia Accord Hits a Snag
 (Reuters) — Peace talks on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from South Africa and the defense of "new difficulties." The main issues in principle are the independence of Namibia and the withdrawal of Cuban troops. General Antonio Guterres said that the verification of a 100 percent ceasefire was not going to be a simple task.



IFB QUESTIONED — Kim Il-sung's North Korean agent, on her way to press activities in Seoul on Friday, she again said that, on the orders of Kim Il-sung, she blew up a 1987 car to sabotage the Seoul Olympics.

Compromise With Soviet Union
 The U.S. State Department said it was looking for a way to reach a compromise with the Soviet Union on the issue of the 1987 arms control talks. The U.S. ambassador in Moscow, James A. Baker III, said that the U.S. was looking for a way to reach a compromise with the Soviet Union on the issue of the 1987 arms control talks.

Response Azerbaijan
 Azerbaijan's response to the U.S. State Department's offer of a compromise on the issue of the 1987 arms control talks. Azerbaijan's response to the U.S. State Department's offer of a compromise on the issue of the 1987 arms control talks.

Upgrade Ties With
 The U.S. State Department's offer of a compromise on the issue of the 1987 arms control talks. The U.S. State Department's offer of a compromise on the issue of the 1987 arms control talks.

Could Let Walesa Go
 The U.S. State Department's offer of a compromise on the issue of the 1987 arms control talks. The U.S. State Department's offer of a compromise on the issue of the 1987 arms control talks.



FOR THE RECORD.

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Gorbachev Goes Deeper

A real national legislature with clearly stipulated powers... unfettered debate... a 10-year limit on holding office... contested elections... an independent judiciary. These are among the departures in what Mikhail Gorbachev calls "a rule-of-law state" made possible by "the direct involvement of the Soviet people in politics."

Moscow ratifies these changes even as reports come from the Caucasus of 100,000 Armenians and Azerbaijanis fleeing their homes in fear of further ethnic violence.

The Soviet leader pushes ahead with glasnost and "democratization" despite the risks and challenges to Moscow's central authority and to Communist Party control. The moves seem to reflect the conviction that perestroika, involving economic reform, cannot succeed without a much greater measure of freedom. Mr. Gorbachev and his colleagues are taking big chances in an experiment Americans can only applaud.

Loosening the reins has led to the turmoil in the Caucasus and assertions of autonomy in the Baltic republics. Mr. Gorbachev has handled these situations gingerly, on the eve of his first visit to New York. And he has dramatically underlined his intention to plow ahead with yet another glasnost landmark — ending decades of jamming Radio Liberty, the Russian-language service of the Munich-based, U.S.-financed Radio Free Europe.

Thus millions of Soviet citizens will now have freer access to the uncensored news coverage of their own internal affairs given by Radio Free Europe, as distinguished from the Voice of America, whose broad-

casts have not been jammed for two years. While rejecting demands that republics get a veto over laws passed by a parliament yet to be established, Mr. Gorbachev has not cut off the debate. His remarks have been conciliatory. In his speech this week he called for more, not less discussion: "Indeed, can there be anything more revealing than public debates in which the candidates put questions, put forth their views and, if you like, show their worth?"

South Korea is an increasingly strong and stable ally; its economic miracle continues; it has made remarkable strides in democratization, and, to cap it all, its hosting of the Olympics was a triumph.

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Because Pyongyang's bellicosity has not diminished and an indigenous military balance has not been achieved, and because Northeast Asian stability depends on continuing peace in Korea, it is essential to hold off for a time the American budget-cutters and Korean advo-

Korea: It's Time for a U.S. Pullout to Begin

By Amos A. Jordan and William J. Taylor

WASHINGTON — During President Roh Tae Woo's recent visit here, President Reagan mused that America might reduce or withdraw its 44,000 troops from South Korea if tensions in the region lessened. Now is the time to begin small cuts in U.S. forces there, to start lowering the U.S. military profile and to take related steps.

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some form as the goal. President Roh's offers of a nonaggression pact, open trade and an international peace conference, as well as his willingness to go to Pyongyang for a summit meeting (and the faint signals of responsiveness from there) all indicate the log jam on the peninsula may be beginning to break up.

U.S. policy in these circumstances faces twin dangers. If America tries to hold to the status quo, it can derail North-South progress and undermine its position in the South; if it prematurely removes troops, it can upset the regional military balance and cause the whole tentative reconciliation process to abort — perhaps even precipitate the conflict it has helped deter for 35 years. But if the United States takes sensible steps for change now while respecting its commitments, the prospects for peace and stability in the area are bright.

Mr. Jordan is vice chairman at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, in Washington. Mr. Taylor is vice president for political-military affairs there. They contributed this to The New York Times.

Free Trade? What About The Farms?

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — In the past few weeks the Canadians have said yes and the Mexicans no. That about sums up how the battle lines are being drawn in the Great Trade Debate. The prime minister of Canada, Brian Mulroney, rode to re-election on the issue of establishing a free-trade zone with the United States. Carlos Salinas de Gortari assumed the presidency of Mexico on Thursday rejecting such a possibility.

No developed country in its right mind will turn its back on free trade. And no developing country will say yes to the way it is now being offered: free trade for everything but agriculture and the migration of labor.

In Montreal on Monday most of the world's trade ministers will discuss the ambitious and complex goals of the so-called Uruguay Round, the successor to the great tariff-cutting exercises of the 1960s and 1970s, the Kennedy and Tokyo Rounds.

In Montreal, the representatives of Tokyo, Washington and Brussels will bluff and puff mightily about each other's terms for tariff cuts. Yet, if they follow their long-term interests, all the industrialized countries will be drawn toward a deal — except on agriculture, where entrenched political interests cancel out rational thinking. What American and European farmers fear is not so much one another as the Third World farmers who, if market forces were allowed free play, could dominate world food markets by the end of this century.

Western politicians, by conniving to continue the present system, are doing the world's economic vitality no end of harm. The West's agricultural regime is, in its own way, as much a drag on world economic development as Soviet agriculture was on the Soviet Union's progress.

Even the easy part finds Western policymakers resistant. Despite a solemn undertaking in 1963 to work toward scrapping restrictions on the import of tropical products into Western markets, little has been done. Sales of coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and tropical fruits are still restrained by tariff charges and taxes. Yet none of these compete with anything grown in the North.

The one exception is sugar. Sugar beet is the high-priced substitute for cane. Year by year the industrialized countries (except for the Soviet Union, with its commitment to Cuba) have moved to crush the life out of Third World producers.

As Europe, Japan and the United States have increased protection and subsidies for their sugar farmers (\$2 billion a year in Europe alone) it has become cheaper for many countries to burn their sugar cane than to harvest it. The greatest losers have been the Caribbean and Central American nations and the Philippines — countries, ironically, to which the West regularly voices political support.

Yet it is with nontropical products that the really important long-term issues demand action: wheat, beef and veal and with grains, in particular, corn, wheat and rice.

Until this summer's North American drought, subsidy-fed competition between the European Community and the United States had driven grain prices down to the point of unprofitability for farmers in Africa, Asia and South America. In Africa there is evidence that cheap food aid sent by the surplus countries has discouraged agriculture.

The trends are alarming. Export output in the EC countries is expected to increase by 1.5 percent to 2 percent a year; in America, by about 2 percent a year. But on both continents demand is not expected to grow by more than 1 percent, leaving no alternative but to try to export the surplus.

Without a sweeping reform of the subsidy system, lower-cost Third World producers, who could make a handsome living from growing for export, will never get a serious chance. Meanwhile, Western consumers pay a mind-boggling \$200 billion a year in agricultural support.

President Reagan once seemed determined to end this foolish system. But recently, battered by the Europeans' intransigence, he said America was ready to be flexible about its demand that all countries stop subsidizing agriculture by the year 2000.

The Montreal meeting will focus minds for four short days. Someone has to give the meeting a hard kick. A call to arms by President-elect George Bush might do the trick — and make Western Europe realize that though it wore Mr. Reagan down, the fight will continue.

International Herald Tribune.
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Sensible Advice for Bush

Experience is the best teacher of, among other things, presidents. Thus when two ex-presidents speak, a president-elect does well to listen. Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter offer sobering advice for George Bush on the budget deficit. Ford campaign promises about taxes and Social Security, they say, and "face reality."

Former Presidents Ford and Carter set out last year to prepare "a short list" of critical problems, with "realistic options" for solving them. Now they have offered their views in a report, and their counsel is as sensible as it is seasoned.

"The pre-eminent responsibility for every president is national security; it continues from the first moments in office to the last hour. There is never a day when a national security issue does not come to your desk. However, the budget deficit currently dominates all other decisions — allocations for national defense, domestic needs and capital investments... will require your most urgent attention."

Mr. Bush's "flexible freeze" idea for erasing the deficit sounds benign but would actually require what they see as "draconian cuts" in domestic programs. With no new taxes and no cuts in defense or Social Security, the government would have to freeze all the other spending over which it has control for five years, eliminate cost-

living increases for federal employees and retirees for five years and cut anticipated Medicare and Medicaid outlays by one-fifth. That is hardly a "realistic option."

Presidents Ford and Carter, reinforced by a bipartisan team of experts, call for narrowing the gap by \$40 billion a year until the books balance in the mid-1990s. They would limit cost-of-living increases for Social Security and federal pensions, cut Medicare doctors' fees and reduce outlays for farm subsidies, public works and transportation, including the Amtrak rail system. They recommend "moderate increases" in user fees and in taxes on gasoline and diesel fuel, beer, wine and cigarettes.

For the sake of efficiency and control, the former presidents also urge that the new president and Congress agree to a budget plan that covers at least the next two years, and preferably four. On this, there are hopeful signs that Mr. Bush's people and some leading congressional Democrats agree.

But it is more important that they heed the central Ford-Carter point: Balancing the budget is critical to everything else — national security and arms control, the savings and loan crisis, poverty, Third World debt and the trade deficit. The budget cannot be balanced if new taxes and adjustments in Social Security and defense are off limits.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Europe: Beware The Iron Fists in Gloves of Velvet

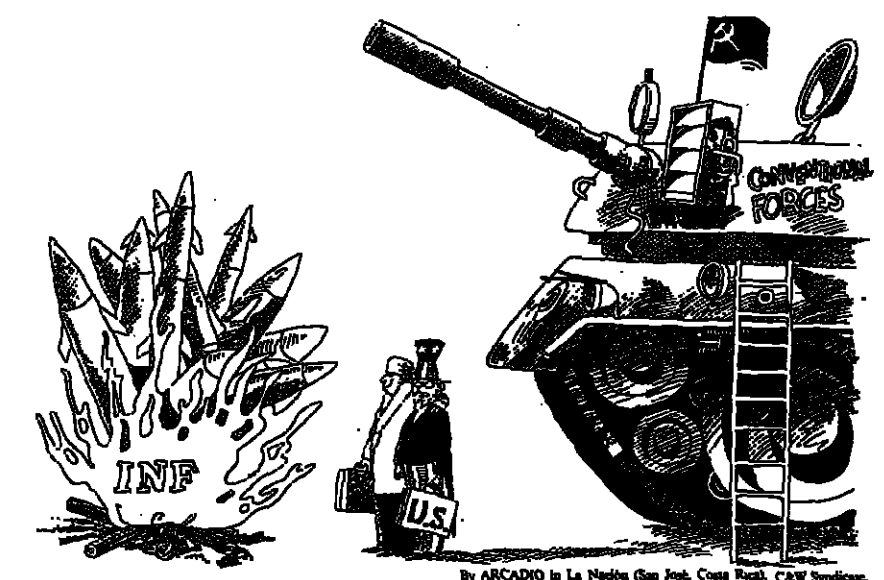
By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — From Hamburg have come rumblings of something always rare and rarely welcome in Washington: realism. The perpetrator of this faux pas is General John Galvin, supreme allied commander in Europe. In a speech to parliamentarians from NATO nations, and in an essay in The Washington Quarterly, General Galvin laments the lack of political leadership concerning the continuing Soviet threat, and he gives reasons.

General Galvin acknowledges that Mikhail Gorbachev has initiated domestic changes of great if uncertain consequences, accompanied by pleasant rhetoric. But General Galvin asks, "Is external policy really changing? He notes that regardless of Soviet rhetoric about a shift from an offensive to a defensive configuration of conventional forces in the middle of Europe — after 40 years of denying the offensive configuration — "the Soviet military has not changed at all."

General Galvin's focus is on "the iron that can be brought to bear on the battlefield." He says Soviet arms production is essentially unchanged since May 1985, when Mr. Gorbachev took power. Since then, the Soviets have produced more tanks and artillery pieces than exist in the British, French and German armies combined. The Soviets are producing 700 combat aircraft per year and launching a nuclear submarine every 37 days.

Consider tanks, the core of a forward deployed force capable of moving west in large units over long distances rapidly. The Warsaw Pact has 30,000 more tanks than NATO. Thirty thousand is more tanks than the entire Wehrmacht production in World War II. The production rate of the Soviet T-80 is about 3,400 per year, the equivalent of a tank division a month. If all Soviet and other Warsaw Pact tank factories were closed today, and



By ARCADIO in La Nación (San Jose, Costa Rica). Cart by Sydeman.

the tank production of all NATO nations were tripled, it would take NATO 10 years to catch up.

Noting that the T-80 is the world's newest tank, General Galvin stresses that the acceleration of the rate of technological change coincides with a rise in the importance of even marginal technological advantages. The British won at Waterloo with the "Brown Bess," a musket the British army had then been using for 130 years. But by the time of World War II, if you built a fighter aircraft that was slightly better than your opponent, you could sweep the skies in a short period of time. That is now true not only of fighter aircraft but of everything else. If you build tanks that can fire accurately one second faster than other tanks, it will sweep the battlefield."

The Warsaw Pact has more attack capacity than NATO on the first day of battle, or 10 or 30 days after. And proximity magnifies its advantages. A thousand ship sailings would be required for the initial reinforcement of NATO. Real Soviet change to a defensive deployment would require the movement far back from the front of the huge

stocks of ammunition now in East Germany and Czechoslovakia. None has yet been moved.

General Galvin worries that the willingness of Western publics to pay for preparedness rises only in response to events: the Berlin crisis, or more recently the invasion of Afghanistan. What is lacking is sober and sobering political leadership.

"Peace is breaking out all over," chirruped candidate Bush. His opposition to new taxes guarantees continuation of the four-year decline of the defense budget. When Mr. Bush meets Mr. Gorbachev on Wednesday, he might ask what glasnost will extend to publication of the Soviet defense budget, and when that budget will reflect the rhetoric about changed intentions.

Some politicians seek office to do something, others to be something. A president of the former type is leaving. Which type is Mr. Bush? Those for whom office is an end in itself will not tell the nation what it needs to hear. It needs to hear from the White House what General Galvin says of the iron that can be brought to bear on the battlefield.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Justice Doesn't Come Free

Two years ago, during the Meese era at the Justice Department, leaders of the American Bar Association became concerned by charges — from inside the federal government as well as elsewhere — that criminals were regularly able to escape justice by invoking their constitutional rights.

The Miranda rule, it was said, the restrictions on search and seizure, and clever defense attorneys paid with public money, were impeding the criminal justice system and working to free thousands of dangerous miscreants. A special committee of the bar association was created to investigate whether these perceptions were accurate.

The committee did more than analyze statistics and review earlier studies. Hearings were held in three cities; the views of people who work at all stages of the American criminal justice system were sought, and a large-scale telephone interview survey was undertaken. More than 800 police officers, prosecutors, defense attorneys and judges submitted their views.

The results of the survey are unequivocal: The criminal justice system has many problems, but they are not due to the enforcement of constitutional rights. The police are generally well-trained about evidentiary rules and Miranda warnings, and cases are not rejected by prosecutors or thrown out of court because of failure to observe these rules. This is not simply the opinion of those questioned, it

is borne out by facts. Only 0.6 to 2.35 percent of all felony arrests, for example, are lost because of illegal searches. If drug and weapon arrests are excluded, the range is only 0.3 to 0.7 percent. The committee also found that public defenders are severely overburdened and that attorneys in large cities are required to handle hundreds of cases every year, half of which are serious felonies.

What are the real reasons crime seems to be out of control? The drug problem is one answer. Police, prosecutors and judges agree that no significant impact has been made in this area in spite of the fact that enormous resources have been devoted to the arrest, prosecution and trial of drug offenders. These cases have overwhelmed the police, the courts and the corrections system to the point of distortion. And with so many resources devoted to drug-related crimes, there are shortages in other areas.

Less than 3 percent of all public spending goes to support the civil and criminal justice system, and that is simply not enough. Public dissatisfaction in this area cannot be remedied by repealing the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Amendments. Police departments, courts and correctional institutions have needs that must be understood by the public and must be addressed. That will be very expensive, but rage and rhetoric about criminals' rights are not a practical alternative.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Declaring War on the IRA, Thatcher Mutes the Peace

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON — It was peculiar, even chilling. There on the screen, a neatly dressed woman was speaking — but no sound came from her mouth. She was Doreen McGuinness, a councillor for the Ulster town of Londonderry and a member of Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army. Mrs. McGuinness, who was talking of a maternity ward that had been closed, were told, had been silenced by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who has prohibited British radio and television from carrying the voices of representatives of the IRA or the Ulster Defense Association, the armed Protestant group.

Britain, of course, is not Paraguay or Czechoslovakia or South Africa. But the muting of Mrs. McGuinness has somehow diminished British life. It is unlikely that anything Mrs. McGuinness could say about maternity or Mrs. Thatcher or the IRA could disturb anyone's peace. But it is just 300 years since this country achieved

Milton's dream of "liberty of unlicensed printing," and the McGuinness incident is at the edge of nightmare.

It represents the IRA's first significant victory over Britain since the "troubles" in Ulster were revived 20 years ago. The armed Provisionals can and do cause terrible individual suffering in their political achievements, their prospects of driving Britain from Ulster, are taken seriously only by Irishmen in New York and Boston. Politically, the IRA is a cipher except for its symbolic expression of Catholic grievances. But now the IRA has scored a genuine political success. It is eroding the liberties of free Britons.

While Mrs. McGuinness was silenced on Channel 4, Mrs. Thatcher's government announced that it was scrapping another venerable freedom: the right to cast self-incrimination. Since Times Outlets, the infamous 17th-century informer, Britons have been allowed to

remain silent before police and prosecutors. Juries have been instructed to draw no inference from the exercise of this right. The privilege has been codified in America by the Fifth Amendment, but Britons have boasted that they needed no written Bill of Rights.

Now Tom King, Mrs. Thatcher's secretary of state for Northern Ireland, has torn up 300 years of history. He has said: "It is only the guilty person who says, 'I am not going to say anything.' The right of silence helps the guilty." Its abolition will delight police everywhere.

Mrs. Thatcher is frustrated. If she cannot wipe out the IRA, she will convict all suspects and make television applaud. Her government has waged an unending war against TV programs critical of her conduct in Ulster. One suggested that her special forces murdered three unarmed suspects in Gibraltar; this program is

now under government investigation. That sort of thing has consequences. The British Broadcasting Corporation depends on Mrs. Thatcher for its money, on a license fee voted by Parliament at her request. Independent broadcasters depend on government appointees for their licenses. Already, there is softening in news and documentaries, an absence of the savage satire that once made prime ministers squirm.

Mrs. Thatcher has told The Times that to defeat "your enemy in a war, you have to suspend some of your civil liberties for a time."

That is the heart of the trouble. Mrs. Thatcher thinks she is at war; they are rooted in the sad history and social fabric of the place. There is heavy unemployment and the rate among Catholics is twice that of Protestants. There is discrimination against Catholics, especially in jobs. If Catholic grievances were addressed, which means dealing with the misery of the Protestant working class as well, support for the IRA would wither. But Mrs. Thatcher knows nothing of this.

She is likely next to revive another tradition: imprisoning suspects without trial. There will be a fresh wound in the quality of British life; the rule of law will yield again to Mrs. Thatcher's notions of the exigencies of war.

The writer, a longtime foreign correspondent for The Washington Post who later covered the United Nations for The New York Times, writes from London on European affairs.

Other Comment

Another Bhutto at the Top

The appointment of Benazir Bhutto as prime minister of Pakistan is an historic moment. She becomes the first woman head of government in a Muslim state and one of the youngest in the world. For Miss Bhutto it is the vindication she has sought for her father, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was deposed in 1977 and later hanged. For Pakistan, it is one more mark of the restoration of democracy after 11 years of military rule.

Two developments may cast a shadow over Miss Bhutto's government. The first is the professed ambition of Nawaz Sharif, who was Miss Bhutto's rival for the prime

ministership, to use his likely position as chief minister of Punjab to undermine the federal government. The second arises out of the intentions of Miss Bhutto's opponents to petition Pakistan's sharia (Islamic) courts to declare her accession to the prime ministership unconstitutional. According to some interpretations, Islam does not permit a woman to be head of government.

This will be only the second time in its 41-year history that Pakistan has experienced civilian rule. The army will be watching for any mistake. The responsibility on Pakistan's civilian politicians is too great to be squandered on local or doctrinal conflicts.

— The Times (London).

Yes, Mr. Hawking, but What Does It Mean?

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — There are two great mysteries in this world. First, how did the universe begin? Second, how does a book that attempts to answer that question — a book about moons and gluons, thermodynamic arrows and space-time singularities, quantum gravity and superstrings, a book that argues convincingly against the existence of Einstein's cosmological constant — become the No. 1 best-seller in America for 20 weeks in a row?

Having now twice read Stephen Hawking's book "A Brief History of Time," a smush popularization of modern physics, I am preoccupied with the second question and no closer to an answer for the first. Mr. Hawking's book is utterly incomprehensible, but incomprehensible in a very interesting way. His language is simple. The syntax is clear. The exposition is careful, at times even graceful. With the exception of E=mc², now a staple of subway walls, not a single equation appears in the book. If given enough attention, every sentence makes sense. But when you have registered all the sentences, you realize in the end that you understand nothing. It is not Mr. Hawking that is beyond comprehension, but modern physics.

For example: I understand the current notion of supersymmetry, the theory that the universe has 10 (or 26) dimensions, all but four of which are curled up into tiny little balls. But what can that possibly mean?

I can recite Mr. Hawking's solution to the age-old question: Did the universe have a beginning or has it existed through an infinity of time? He proposes a fineness: Space-time is finite in extent but has no boundary or edge. Meaning: Space-time is like the surface of the Earth, which also is finite but round and enclosed, so that you can go around forever without reaching a beginning or an end. A universe of no beginning and no end, but no infinity, I understand. But what does it mean?

Sir Arthur Eddington was once told by a journalist that only three people in the world understood Einstein's general theory of relativity. "I am trying to think who the third person is," replied Sir Arthur. There are more than three now. Thousands of graduate students understand the equations whose meaning Mr. Hawking has set out to communicate. But physics is becoming the province of a small cadre of cognoscenti who occasionally send out essays, like Mr. Hawking, to speak to the rest of us in parables.

Inscrutable parables. Compare physics to biology — biology is very complicated, but principle it is comprehensible. Give a jay of your peers an hour and they can gain a reasonable grasp of, say, immunology. Thirteen hours of Hawking have convinced me that you can no longer do that with physics. Physics has become a kind of fiction, an excursion into a universe so esoteric and

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Imperial Jubilee

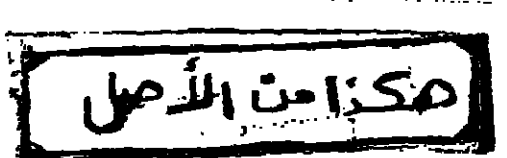
VIENNA — All Austria is celebrating this morning [Dec. 2] the fortieth anniversary of the accession to the throne of the Emperor Francis Joseph. His Majesty declined all public demonstrations and desired that the money which would have been spent on numerous festivities should be devoted to charitable objects. This pious wish has been liberally responded to, and thousands of gifts have been made.

1913: Cabinet Resigns

PARIS — By 290 votes to 265, the French Cabinet was placed in a minority yesterday [Dec. 2] during the debate on the proposed amnesty from taxation of the interest on the 1,300,000,000 fr. loan voted by the Chamber of Deputies and rendered necessary by the Government's programme of military expansion, by the adoption of the three years' military service, and by expense to be incurred in the pacification of Morocco. Prime

1938: Succor for Jews?

LONDON — A concerted effort to remove 600,000 Jews from Germany and find new homes for them was planned today [Dec. 2] by the representatives of six nations which form the steering committee of the International Committee on Political Refugees. Meeting for the first time in nearly three months, delegates from the United States, Great Britain, France, the Netherlands and Brazil invited Argentina to become the sixth member of the inner committee and decided to convene a full conference in January of the thirty-two national organizations founded at Evian at the instance of President Franklin Roosevelt. The German government so far has turned a deaf ear to all attempts to negotiate the Jews' transfer with some of their capital.



Tower Advisers Outline His Plan to Reorganize U.S. Military Spending

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON — If John G. Tower becomes chief executive officer of the Defense Department, he would quickly cancel some highly visible weapons, according to his associates.

Mr. Tower also would seek to put the agency actively on the side of the Justice Department investigation of procurement fraud and to negotiate a long-term pact with Congress on military spending, the associates said.

Although Mr. Tower has not yet been named defense secretary, he and his associates are far along in their planning of what must be done at the outset of the Bush presidency to rebuild a pro-defense constituency in Congress, they said.

Caspar W. Weinberger, President Ronald Reagan's secretary of defense for seven years, fought for annual increases in the Pentagon budget. But in each of the last four years, Congress balked at continuing growth in real military funding.

Mr. Tower would not insist on annual increases, the associates said, but instead would offer to hold down spending for an extended period in exchange for Congress's giving the department more flexibility in using whatever money is appropriated.

In public comments Thursday, President-elect George Bush reiterated his support for Mr. Tower. He added that "nothing is going to shake my view" about whether to choose Mr. Tower as defense secretary, apparently a reference to questions raised about Mr. Tower's personal life and about his role as a consultant to major military contractors.

But Mr. Bush did not say explicitly that the post would go to Mr. Tower, and people close to the former Texas senator said he had received no firm indication that he had been chosen.

Mr. Bush has been talking to a number of aerospace executives as he continues to consider candidates for secretary and deputy secretary. On Thursday he met with Donald B. Rice, 49, president of the Rand Corp. Mr. Rice is a former Pentagon official who has been mentioned as a candidate for a senior Defense Department position.

If Mr. Tower is confirmed for the post, his associates said, he plans to argue that more weapons could be bought under a zero-growth budget than under a larger one, provided the Pentagon received a two-year appropriation instead of continuing the practice of annual wrangling.

Mr. Reagan's military budget, which is to go to Congress Jan. 9, calls for increasing this year's total of \$299.5 billion by 2 percent after allowing for inflation. Mr. Bush has indicated that he would settle for zero growth after inflation.

While Mr. Tower has had to wait for Mr. Bush to announce his selections, several allegations have been made against him. They range from his free-wheeling relationships with women to potential conflicts of interest if he become a defense secretary. Mr. Tower has not responded directly to these charges, leaving aides and friends to speak for him. But he is known to feel this way about the criticism:

• Women. He admits to being too much of a swinger in his younger years but tells friends he was faithful to his second wife, from whom he was divorced this year, and did not date other women until he was separated.

• Drinking. If he drank too much in the past, Mr. Tower knows he must be a model of propriety as secretary of defense.

• Conflicts of interest. Although he registered as a lobbyist in February because he was a consultant to several defense companies, he has told associates that he would remove himself from any of their programs if he became secretary.

Mr. Tower, who was chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee when he retired from the Senate in 1985, now runs Tower and Associates from a suite in Washington. His defense-industry clients include Martin-Marietta Corp.; Rockwell International Corp.; Textron Inc., and LTV Aerospace and Defense Co.

Richard Billmire, a Tower associate, said Thursday that the company does no lobbying for any foreign company but that Mr. Tower is on the board of directors of an American subsidiary of British Aerospace PLC.

Spending policy. As a member of the Armed Services Committee, Mr. Tower was known for his staunch support of Pentagon programs. But he has told associates that he regrets having played a key role in "front-loading" the military budget when Mr. Reagan took office in 1981. He has said the Reagan rearmament program he helped design and push through Congress gave more money to the armed services than they could spend wisely.

If he becomes defense secretary, Mr. Tower has told friends, he will force the services to link their spending to a coherent strategy and cancel weapons that do not fit it.



President Ronald Reagan holding up a football given to him by Jack F. Kemp at a tribute dinner for Mr. Kemp, a former professional quarterback who is retiring after 18 years in Congress.

Adieu to a Reagan Revolutionary Conservatives Honor Kemp, 'Humphrey of the Right'

By Clifford D. May

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Veterans of the "Reagan revolution" gathered this week to celebrate their victories, lament their casualties and honor one of the most stalwart insurgents ever to storm an ideological barricade, Jack F. Kemp.

About a thousand conservatives and other Republicans showed up for the \$1,000-a-plate dinner in honor of Mr. Kemp, who is retiring at age 53 from the House after 18 years as a representative from upstate New York.

The proceeds will go the Heritage Foundation and the Institute for Free Enterprise Development, research organizations in Washington where Mr. Kemp is to continue to advocate the supply-side economic doctrine of low taxes, high growth and boundless opportunity for all.

Few of the economists and politicians who have most ardently championed supply-side economics have been tapped by President-elect George Bush, who once denied the school of thought as "voodoo economics."

But many supply-side ideas and precepts survive, notably in Mr. Bush's insistence that he will impose "no new taxes," lest that hobble growth.

If Mr. Bush has a high administration job in mind for Mr. Kemp, he has kept it to himself. Mr. Kemp opposed Mr. Bush for the Republican nomination this year, portraying himself as the only legitimate ideological heir to President Ronald Reagan, and was then passed over for the vice-presidential nomination.

But Mr. Bush was one of the strongest drawing cards on the guest list at the reception and dinner Thursday night in Washington.

Also paying tribute to Mr. Kemp were Mr. Reagan; Jesse J. Kirkpatrick, the former chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations; former Sec-

retary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, and former Education Secretary William J. Bennett.

Mr. Reagan said that eight years ago "a new sheriff and new deputies" rode into town. He called Mr. Kemp "one of the deputies, a man who when the clock struck high noon was always at my side," helping to "settle a tough frontier — Congress — (loading his six-gun with solid gold bullets."

The mandate of those lawmakers would be renewed in the Bush administration, Mr. Reagan said. "On every important issue," he went on, "Jack has been a leader. And he has stayed loyal to principle and to party. This year, when Jack saw that this was meant to be George Bush's time, from that point on, no one worked harder or with greater enthusiasm to help assure that George Bush became the next president of the United States."

The master of ceremonies was William F. Buckley Jr., the columnist, editor and longtime custodian of conservative mores. In an interview, Mr. Buckley said he doubted that "there is another member of the legislature who could command what Mr. Kemp has brought together tonight," and he commended Mr. Kemp for his "steely determination" and "gentle disposition."

Roger Stone, a chief strategist in the Kemp presidential campaign who was among the throng honoring him, said, "Jack Kemp will always be someone who cares more about ideas and issues than his own political fortunes."

Over the years, Mr. Stone added, Mr. Kemp has become a sort of "Hubert Humphrey of the right, someone who thinks politics should be a positive, joyful experience, not polarization, not class warfare. In the case of both Humphrey and Kemp, that may not make for electoral success, but that's the way they play the game."

Israeli in Iran-Contra Affair Dies in Mexico Plane Crash

By William Branigin

Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — An Israeli arms dealer who was a key figure in the Iran-contra arms affair was killed this week in a small-plane crash while traveling under an assumed name in Mexico, according to Mexican and Israeli officials.

Mexican officials said the plane apparently experienced engine trouble and attempted an emergency landing. They said an investigation was continuing.

Investigators said the man was Amiram Nir, a former adviser on counterterrorism to two Israeli prime ministers who had once briefed Vice President George Bush on secret U.S. arms deals with Iran. He was identified from an Israeli passport found on his body.

In Jerusalem, Foreign Ministry officials confirmed Friday that Mr. Nir had died in the crash. The Israeli ambassador to Mexico, Dov Shmorak, told the Israeli radio that Mr. Nir was in Mexico on private business. He said he had no other details.

While Mexican officials cited engine failure as the probable cause of the crash, Mr. Shmorak said the authorities reported that preliminary information suggested the crash was caused by a rain storm.

Mr. Nir's name came up in Iran-contra testimony before the U.S. Congress as an associate of Colonel Oliver L. North, the former White House national security aide, in arrangements in 1985 and 1986 for the transfer of U.S. weapons to Iran in return for the release of American hostages held by pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon.

According to a statement Thursday by the Michigan state attorney general's office, the man identified as Mr. Nir had given his name as "Pat Weber" at the airport in the town of Uruapan before boarding the Cessna T210 bound for Mexico City.

Also killed in the crash was the plane's Mexican pilot, the statement said.

The statement said the plane, operated by Aerotaxis de Uruapan, a commuter airline, took off from Uruapan around 3:30 P.M. Wednesday and crashed about 30 minutes later in a village near Ciudad Hidalgo, 180 kilometers (110 miles) west of Mexico City.

Mr. Shmorak told the radio that Mr. Nir apparently missed a regularly scheduled flight and hired a private plane.

In his role in the Iran-contra affair, Mr. Nir sometimes posed as an American named "Miller," according to congressional testimony.

U.S. officials testified that Mr. Nir helped arrange meetings between U.S. and Iranian officials and that he traveled to Tehran in 1986 with Robert C. MacFarlane, then national security adviser to President Ronald Reagan.

Colonel North said Mr. Nir first proposed that the United States use money earned in the deal to fund contra rebels in Nicaragua to evade a congressional ban on such support.

Mr. Nir was sought for questioning by the special U.S. prosecutor, Lawrence E. Walsh.

Israel, which insisted that Mr. Nir be granted immunity from prosecution, shielded him from questioning by U.S. officials by allowing him to stay on as counter-

terrorism adviser after Prime Minister Shimon Peres, who appointed him, was replaced by Yitzhak Shamir in 1986. Mr. Nir resigned last April.

Israeli leaders acknowledged selling weapons to Iran but only in cooperation with the United States. Israel also denied any knowledge of the contra connection.

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ABSOLUT MAGIC.

Thornburgh Sees Swiss On Money Laundering

United Press International

BERN — The U.S. attorney general, Richard L. Thornburgh, held talks Friday with the Swiss justice minister, Elisabeth Kopp, on ways to combat the laundering of illicit narcotics money in Switzerland.

U.S. and Swiss spokesmen said other topics at a meeting included bilateral extradition procedures, legal cooperation in general and international terrorism. They said the main subject, however, was the use of Swiss banking secrecy laws by drug smugglers and other criminal gangs.

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IBERIA

WARM TO THE EXPERIENCE.

PAKISTAN: Bhutto Vows to Free Political Prisoners

(Continued from page 1)

imposed during the 11-year military rule of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, who died in a plane crash Aug. 17.

General Zia overthrew Miss Bhutto's father, Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, in July 1977 and ordered his execution two years later.

Miss Bhutto, recalling a campaign slogan, "Bhutto is alive," announced that monuments would be built in memory of those who lost their lives and became "martyrs of democracy."

She said, "We will concentrate on transforming Pakistan into a prosperous, secure and modern democratic state."

Miss Bhutto was sworn in as prime minister by the acting president of Pakistan, Ghulam Ishaq Khan. Afterward, she paid special tribute to Mr. Ishaq Khan and to the country's military leadership.

"I would like to salute President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and the armed forces chiefs for doing whatever they could for restoring democracy after the incident of Aug. 17," she said.

Miss Bhutto's speech centered mainly on domestic issues but, in a brief section on foreign policy, she spoke of "narrow-minded" policies that had "given rise to dangers and problems."

She did not elaborate, but she went on to emphasize that she wanted to strengthen ties with the United States and to improve relations with the Soviet Union. In a reference to India, she pointed to the planned three-day visit of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to Pakistan, beginning Dec. 29, for a summit meeting of regional heads of state.

"I hope our two elected governments can work to reduce tensions between India and Pakistan on the basis of justice and sovereign equality," she said.

There was no mention of Afghanistan.

Earlier, a crowd of several hundred diplomats, political leaders, military chiefs, government figures and family friends gathered in the presidential palace to watch the brief swearing-in ceremony.

As she finished placing her sig-

nature to the oath she had just repeated, Miss Bhutto looked over to her mother and husband who were sitting to her left in the front row of the audience and smiled. The mother and daughter had spent many months together in house arrest in Pakistan and in exile during General Zia's rule.

Later, the mother, Nusrat Bhutto, spoke of the moment being bitter-sweet.

"I am happy but I am sad," she said. "It is a mix. In your country she would have become prime minister without my husband and my son being lost," referring to the hanging of her husband and the death of her son, Shah Nawaz, in a mysterious poisoning incident three years ago.

"She looked so young up there," the mother continued. "She looked so vulnerable. But maybe that is just a mother talking."



Miss Bhutto with the acting president, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, after he swore her in as prime minister.

Gandhi Woos Pakistan

India's political wooing of Prime Minister Bhutto has begun, The New York Times reported from New Delhi.

It began with Mr. Gandhi saying that both of them were "children of an era" that followed the violent division of the subcontinent in 1947, the year of independence and the first India-Pakistan war, and that he wanted to "work closely" with Miss Bhutto to end the suspicions that had characterized relations between the nations.

In a warm personal letter to Miss Bhutto, which was made public in New Delhi on Friday, Mr. Gandhi urged cooperation to "build a relationship between our governments which is commensurate with the affection which our peoples have for each other." He also declared that New Delhi viewed the unity and integrity of Pakistan as a "vital element for stability and progress in South Asia."

GREECE: Sex, Politics and Bank Scandal for Leader

(Continued from page 1)

determination to make Miss Liani his official consort, a different status than an affair with a younger woman, has raised questions about his wisdom. Some critics have compared her to Eva Peron, suggesting she may be influencing him with an eye to her own future.

"Suddenly, he has lost control," Mrs. Vlachos said. "The Greek

people, who sort of admired the macho side of having an affair, have begun to think this is too much."

Particularly damaging were photographs of Mr. Papandreu, just after his operation in London, that showed him apparently being led around by Miss Liani.

"The question became," a diplomat said, "not that he was having an affair with a woman young

enough to be his daughter but that he was a doddering old man being manipulated by her."

"We love love affairs," Mr. Arsenis said. "It's in our blood. But at the same time, we take the family very seriously. You don't fool around with that. A Greek man, even if he has a girlfriend, if he goes to London to have an operation, he takes his wife and children."

EUROPE: Clash Over a Priest

(Continued from page 1)

and a single tax system, are due to be made in Spain at the next annual meeting.

Central to the informal agenda at Rhodes was a draft statement intended to reassure the United States and Japan that the community will not shut out their trade in 1992. "Europe will not close in on itself," the draft said and will not be "a Fortress Europe, but a partnership."

Father Ryan was arrested in Brussels in July and was accused of carrying bomb-making manuals and a false passport. He staged a 22-day hunger strike before Belgium deported him.

Britain now seeks his extradition from Ireland and has been deeply angered by Dublin's failure to arrest him while it considers the application.

Mr. Papandreu has announced his intention to divorce his wife of 37 years and the mother of their three sons and a daughter, Miss Liani, meanwhile, has obtained a divorce from her husband, an Athens architect.

Perhaps if everything else had remained tranquil, the prime minister could have married Miss Liani and begun to recover from the turmoil and tongue-wagging.

Mr. Gandhi's letter was released a day after India ousted the military attaché at the Pakistani Embassy and another Pakistani official allegedly spying. Islamabad swiftly retaliated Thursday night by ordering out the Indian consul at Karachi and a junior embassy official.

British officials said Mrs. Thatcher told Mr. Martens that the British government and citizens were dismayed at Belgium's decision and had described herself as "mystified and deeply wounded."

Mr. Martens said he had replied that Belgium's move was not political but based entirely in law.

Mr. Papandreu, 34, was arrested by the FBI last week near Boston. He is contesting a Greek extradition request based on official accusations that he misused more than \$300 million from the Bank of Crete, of which he was chairman and chief shareholder.

It severely dents our confidence in fighting terrorism," Mrs. Thatcher said of Belgium's decision when she spoke with reporters after seeing Mr. Martens.

Britain suspects Father Ryan, 58, of being connected with the Irish Republican Army, which is fighting British rule in Northern Ireland. He denies any link.

More damaging to Mr. Papandreu, Mr. Koskotas fled from Greece on Nov. 6 from under the guard of what is supposed to be the country's crack anti-terrorist unit. He had been put in custody of the elite police unit pending trial on the banking fraud charges.

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MUTINY: Argentine Army Rebels Take Over Base

(Continued from page 1)

manded changes in the military hierarchy and an end to prosecutions of officers on human rights charges.

"Colonel Mohammed Ali Seineldin took charge early this morning," an officer speaking on radio from the Campo de Mayo complex said.

The military prison at Magdalena is where Colonel Rico was being held while awaiting court-martial for sedition.

guard unit had smuggled Colonel Seineldin in from Uruguay and had taken him to Campo de Mayo, where he assumed control of the Infantry School, forcing the commanding officers to evacuate the base.

"This is an uprising in arms," the rebel officer said.

personal representative of Colonel Seineldin in from Uruguay and had taken him to Campo de Mayo, where he assumed control of the Infantry School, forcing the commanding officers to evacuate the base.

"This is an uprising in arms," the rebel officer said.

Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who was at the scene, criticized the Soviet authorities for giving the hijackers a plane.

"I must admit I can't understand how they could manage to leave the Soviet Union without the Soviet authorities doing anything to prevent it," Mr. Rabin said.

Mr. Rabin said the Soviets, who have no diplomatic relations with the Jewish state, had asked Israel to allow the plane to land, and that the plane, the crew and the hijackers be returned to the Soviet Union.

Rebels Brace for Attack

Earlier, the rebels smeared their faces with camouflage paint, dug trenches and manned tanks in preparation for a loyalist counter-attack. United Press International reported Friday.

A spokesman for the rebels said in a telephone interview the coast guardsmen arrived at the Infantry School in three trucks carrying weapons and communications equipment.

The officer, who insisted on anonymity, said he was speaking as the

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Study Finds Vitamins Prevent Birth Defects

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Women who take multivitamin pills at the time of conception have less than half the risk of having a baby with a serious neurological defect as do women who are not taking these vitamins, a new study has found.

But they stressed that it was unsafe to take extra doses of vitamins because some vitamins can cause birth defects when taken in large quantities.

The Spina Bifida Association of America, which supports research on neural tube defects and counsels families about these birth defects, advises women that there is increasing evidence of an association between vitamin use and a reduced risk of problems related to neural tubes.

The work, published Friday in the Journal of the American Medical Association, supports previous findings indicating that vitamins taken at the time of conception can prevent these neural tube defects.

Such defects can range from spina bifida, or open spine, which can cause paralysis, to anencephaly, a lethal condition in which most of the brain is missing. About one baby in 1,000 is born with a neural tube defect.

There is absolutely no evidence of any harm from taking multivitamins," said Dr. Mark I. Evans of Wayne State University in Detroit. "I strongly advise all women in the child-bearing age group to do so." He said he hoped the new study would encourage more obstetricians to give this advice.

For years, researchers have speculated that a pregnant woman's diet might have something to do with neural tube defects. These birth defects arise early in pregnancy, at the end of the first month after conception.

Dr. Joseph Mulinareo of the Centers for Disease Control, an author of the new study, said he was waiting for more data from other studies before advising women to take vitamins at the time of conception.

"It would be premature to make that recommendation," he said, because the study was not conclusive. But he added, "People do think multivitamins are pretty harmless."

Other experts said they were already advising women to take multivitamins before trying to become pregnant and that they hoped the new study would encourage more doctors to give

At that time, the neural tube, which forms the spinal column, starts to close, like a zipper, from the middle of the fetus's back. If it fails to close properly at the top, the fetus has anencephaly. If the tube fails to close toward the bottom, the fetus has spina bifida, a condition that can result in partial paralysis.

SOVIET: Major Talks Wanted

(Continued from page 1)

George J. Mitchell of Maine, the newly elected leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate.

Soviet officials view Mr. Bush as a pragmatic politician with whom they should be able to establish a comfortable working relationship. With the Soviet economy in serious difficulty, they maintain that they want to look for new ways of controlling huge arms expenditures by both superpowers.

On Friday, Mr. Gorbachev met in Moscow with the Chinese foreign minister, Qian Qichen.

The international activity has come as a relief from mounting domestic problems, including a flare-up in ethnic unrest in the southern republics of Armenia and Azerbaijan and a constitutional confrontation with the Baltic republic of Estonia.

In addition to his wife, Raisa, Mr. Gorbachev will be accompanied to New York by Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze and a Politburo member, Alexander N. Yakovlev, the Soviet Communist Party's chief strategist on international issues. The delegation will also include Deputy Prime Minister Vladimir M. Kamenshev, who supervises foreign trade.

The trip to New York, which will be followed by visits to Cuba and Britain, will cap a particularly hectic

fall schedule for Mr. Gorbachev. In the last few weeks, he has received a stream of West European leaders in Moscow, paid an official visit to India and sought to set the Soviet Union on the road to major political change.

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TALKS: Chinese-Soviet Summit

(Continued from page 1)

1978 to overthrow the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge.

Both sides have already indicated that a summit meeting was likely next year, but the timing of the Tass announcement indicated that the first working visit to Moscow by a senior Chinese official in more than 30 years was apparently going well.

leader, Deng Xiaoping. They said that the meeting would be held in Beijing because Mr. Deng, 84, was too frail to travel.

Progress on Cambodia

Mr. Shevardnadze, who accompanied Mr. Gorbachev at Friday's negotiations, nodded his head vigorously when asked if progress was made on Cambodia in the first round of talks, Agence France-Press reported from Moscow.

The last Chinese-Soviet summit meeting was in 1959 when Mao Zedong met Nikita S. Khrushchev in Beijing. Relations between the two neighbors were already cooling at that time.

Sharp differences over Communist ideology, and the best route to social and economic development, led to an acrimonious split between Moscow and Beijing that began in the late 1950s and reached a peak during serious military clashes along the border in 1969.

East European sources had earlier set April as a likely date for Mr. Gorbachev to meet the Chinese Communist Party chairman, Zhao Ziyang, and the senior Chinese

Progress on Cambodia

Mr. Shevardnadze, who accompanied Mr. Gorbachev at Friday's negotiations, nodded his head vigorously when asked if progress was made on Cambodia in the first round of talks, Agence France-Press reported from Moscow.

Tass said that a "rapid, equitable and rational solution" to the Cambodian conflict must be found.

Nazi Theft Trial to Begin

The Associated Press

BERLIN — The trial of four men charged with stealing and selling thousands of documents from the Nazi document center in West Berlin is scheduled to begin next week.

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The Associated Press

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Harvard Ouster of Doctor for Plagiarism Provokes Both Defenders and Detractors



Dr. Shervert H. Frazier

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — An eminent psychiatrist's resignation in disgrace from positions at Harvard University after admitting to plagiarism has provoked a wave of protest and debate among leading psychiatrists and physicians.

Several prominent psychiatrists have expressed dismay and anger over what they believe is Harvard University's harsh treatment of the psychiatrist, Dr. Shervert H. Frazier, a former director of the National Institute of Mental Health.

Some psychiatrists who are admirers of Dr. Frazier, 67, called the professor "a beloved, respected elder statesman" and a man who "inspired a generation."

Harvard officials announced on Monday that Dr. Frazier had resigned last week from his faculty positions at the Harvard Medical School and as director of McLean Hospital in Belmont, Massachusetts, one of Harvard's major teaching hospitals.

In interviews with more than a dozen medical leaders, many said they believed Dr. Frazier's downfall and disgrace amounted to far stiffer punishment than he deserved. These experts, who know Dr. Frazier, praised him enthusiastically; one said he planned to offer him a temporary teaching post.

Although none of these critics had seen the documents involved, they agreed that the plagiarism recently found in large sections of four articles published in the 1960s and 1970s reflected, at a minimum, sloppy scholarship and was unethical. But they said they believed the penalty was disproportionate to the offense.

Citing Dr. Frazier's major contributions to psychiatry, these experts said they believed some form of reprimand would have been more appropriate.

Two other national medical leaders, however, said Harvard had no choice but to accept Dr. Frazier's resignation. Officials at the Harvard Medical School said Dr. Fra-

zier offered to resign in August when the charges were first brought by a graduate student, Paul Scatena, of the University of Rochester, and again in October after an investigating committee verified the charges.

Dr. Frazier, who headed the U.S. government's mental health institute from 1984 to 1986, is in seclusion. Repeated efforts to reach him by telephone at his home and offices were unsuccessful, and several friends said they, too, had been unable to reach him.

One, Dr. Stuart C. Yudofsky, who heads the department of psychiatry at the University of Chicago Pritzker School of Medicine, said that he was not ready to judge Harvard's actions but that many psychiatrists were "looking to hear from Dr. Frazier to hear his version and to make certain he was treated fairly."

Some of the psychiatrists theorized that Harvard was trying to offset recent bad publicity over the plagiarism disclosures and the

have charged that in these cases and in others at other universities, academic officials have often failed to take prompt corrective action.

"Harvard Medical School was perhaps weighing its reputation when it was weighing Shervert Frazier's resignation," said Dr. Alan A. Stone, a former president of the American Psychiatric Association who is a member of the faculty of Harvard's medical and law schools.

Dr. Stone, who has worked at McLean Hospital, said Dr. Frazier's punishment was "inappropriate" and "unreasonable" considering his record. He added that he had expressed his displeasure in letters to Derek Bok, the president of Harvard, and Dr. Daniel C. Tosteson, dean of the Harvard Medical School.

Dr. Seymour Kety, a prominent researcher who worked for Dr. Frazier at McLean Hospital and who now works at the National Institute of Mental Health, said he was shocked at Harvard's reaction to the plagiarism disclosures and the

publicity the university sought for Dr. Frazier's resignation. "It was almost as if Harvard was looking for an excuse to make a case of this," Dr. Kety said.

But Dr. Tosteson rejected such charges as "untrue for me personally and for the faculty of medicine."

Reached in Denmark where he was attending a meeting, Dr. Tosteson said he was aware that a storm of protest awaited him when he returned. But the dean added: "Our university rules on plagiarism are pretty harsh. You can't be a student and plagiarize. Are we to say that it's O.K. for a professor?"

Dr. Tosteson said, "If we had reprimanded Dr. Frazier, there would be an equal volume of people saying how can you do that when you kick students out of school for doing the same thing."

Several psychiatrists said they believed Dr. Frazier's plagiarism was a less serious offense than in other cases of scientific fraud because it appeared in articles that were general reviews of aspects of

original scientific data. Harvard officials agreed that the plagiarism had no implications for treatment methods or theories. Nevertheless, the four papers are cited in Index Medicus, the standard source for all scientific literature and computer data bases. This means that the improperly attributed material could have been cited by others, perpetuating the dishonesty.

Describing the extent of the plagiarism, a Harvard official said that "very substantial sections" of three of the papers contained material that was lifted from several other published sources without attribution. In a fourth paper, two paragraphs were lifted virtually verbatim, with references provided to the sources but without quotation marks.

At the medical school of the University of California at Los Angeles, the chief psychiatrist, Dr. Louis J. Jolyn West, said he planned to invite Dr. Frazier as a visiting professor because he believed he had even

more contributions to make to the field and because he had much to offer younger psychiatrists.

Dr. West credited Dr. Frazier with "a staggering performance" in creating "a first-rate department" at Baylor Medical School in Houston while serving as Texas mental health commissioner at the same time. "A great university should not just offhand accept the resignation of a man like that without a major faculty review of all the circumstances," he said. "It isn't going to do Harvard much good."

Dr. George Lundberg, editor of The Journal of the American Medical Association, said he considered Harvard's action "reasonable at this time because of the necessity for strong statements on the need for academic integrity."

Dr. Lundberg suggested that academic medical leaders and medical journal editors "try to codify levels of plagiarism and recommend a sliding scale of appropriate and just actions in response to such violations."

U.S. Study Links Sunlight Exposure to Cataracts

By Philip J. Hilts
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Regular exposure to heavy doses of sunlight makes a person three times as likely to develop cataracts, according to a

study of Chesapeake Bay watermen.

Cataracts are a clouding of the lens of the eye, and among older people they progress from a light fogging to complete blindness.

About 20 million people in the world are blinded by cataracts, and more than a million have operations to remove them every year in the United States.

The study, made public Wednesday by the Wilmer Eye Institute at Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions, showed that protective measures can dramatically cut down on the development of cataracts.

"The good news is that you can reduce by 50 percent your exposure to ultraviolet light by wearing a hat with a brim," said Dr. Hugh R. Taylor, co-author of the study along with Sheila West and Dr. Edward Emmett.

Even more effective than a hat are sunglasses, because some glasses effectively block more than 95 percent of the damaging sunlight, called ultraviolet B, that causes cataracts as well as sunburn and skin cancer.

"There is no way to tell which sunglasses are good, and definitely not by looking at the labels that say they block ultraviolet," Dr. Taylor said. "All glasses block some ultraviolet."

Dr. Taylor tested ordinary sunglasses and found that they blocked from 60 to 95 percent of the ultraviolet. Most were in the 90 percent range, he said; but the darkness of the lens was no indication of how effective it was in filtering the ultraviolet light.

It has long been suspected that heavy exposure to sunlight could cause cataracts, but the Johns Hopkins study, reported in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, offered the first conclusive evidence.

Visible light rays pass through the lens of the eye and do no damage. But the more energetic ultraviolet rays strike the cells of the eye and are absorbed, causing damage. Surgery removing the lens and replacing it with an artificial lens is the common treatment for blindness resulting from cataracts.

The researchers studied 838 watermen, who had worked from a few years to all their lives crabbing

and oystering on the bay. Between those who had only been on the water for a few years and those who had worked for many years, there was a 3.3-fold increase in cataracts.

Dr. Taylor said the maximum amount of ultraviolet a person could get in a year's exposure to sun was 74 units; the most exposed watermen had nearly the maximum, at 72, while the average worker who stayed inside gets only about 4 units.

Just the use of hats or glasses by watermen reduced their exposure to 8, near the more normal level.

Dr. Taylor said that adopting methods of protecting the eyes, such as wearing hats and sunglasses, delaying the formation of cataracts by even 10 years, would reduce the total amount of cataract surgery by 40 percent.

"We don't know other causes of cataracts yet, though cholera is one possibility or protein deficiency but those don't occur much in America," Dr. Taylor said. "But with this study, we have at least one factor now."

The link between cataracts and ultraviolet light, he said, "is a particular concern because we may face significantly higher levels of ultraviolet B as we lose more of the ozone layer, which filters out UVB."

Researchers have shown that the ozone layer high in the Earth's atmosphere is decaying, apparently because of the accumulation of artificial chemicals.

King's Killer to Get Hearing

United Press International
NASHVILLE, Tennessee (UPI) — James Earl Ray, the convicted killer of the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr., will have a chance in January to ask for his freedom. The Tennessee Board of Paroles decided Thursday to set a hearing for Mr. Ray on Jan. 26 at Brushy Mountain State Prison, where he is serving a 99-year sentence.

AMERICAN TOPICS

An Etiquette Guide For Today's Gadgets

Etiquette for using electronic gadgetry has been delineated by Judith Martin in her "Miss Manners" column in *The Washington Post*. Excerpts: Answering machine. Those who possess them should make them behave in a dignified way. (No funny messages). Callers may use them or not as they choose.

Beeper. It must be made not to disturb people other than the wearer (Telephone pagers that move are more discreet than ones that beep).

Computer. "Personalizing" devices do not make them adequate substitutes for handwritten letters or engraved announcements.

Cellular or otherwise portable telephone. You don't annoy other people with the noise or ignore those with you in favor of the disembodied voice.

Fax. Social communications by fax should look breathlessly slapdash; formality is halfway between a telephone call and a letter.

Jacuzzi. Guests must always be warned before attending any event at which people are going to take off their clothes.

Television remote control. If more than one adult or peer is involved in a decision about what to watch, having control of the controls does not absolve one from getting a consensus.

"Automatic teller" money machine. Courtesy requires those in line behind the bank customer not to stand too close.

Walkman. Only ride when it causes accidents or the snubbing of people with legitimate claims on the absorbed person's attention. Leaky earphones are the equivalent of humming.

Short Takes

U.S. shoppers are buying oat bran faster than grocers can restock it, mills are running full tilt and prices of oat bran muffins are soaring. But the excitement over oat bran, once a lowly byproduct of the milling process but now an elixir for

health-conscious consumers anxious to reduce their cholesterol levels, has yet to infect Midwestern farmers, who grow most U.S. oats. "It's a low-yield, low-priced, high-risk crop," said Gene Vaske, of Delaware County, Iowa. Unseasonal hot or wet spring weather can ruin crops. Oats have been slighted even by farm programs. Under the Food Security Act of 1985, producers of corn are guaranteed \$2.93 a bushel; barley, \$2.51; and oats, only \$1.55.

The lower house of the Indiana legislature, evenly split between Republicans and Democrats for the first time in its 172-year history, has agreed to the sharing of power by alternating speakers each day in what is being called the "speaker du jour" plan. Each party will have a co-chairman and equal membership on each committee. "Everybody will have to work at it," said Representative Patrick J. Kisely, a Republican. "If it gets partisan, it won't work."

The "Body Pillow," six feet (4.85 meters) long and stuffed with feathers and goose down, is advertised by Company Store, a mail-order purveyor of bedding, as ideal for cuddling up to in bed. At first, reports Martha Sherrill in *The Washington Post*, "it was known as 'The Bed Farmer Pillow.'" But its name was changed (maybe to protect its innocence). Leo Buscaglia, a psychologist, said that "for an adult to use a pillow for an emotional reason — instead of going out and solving their problems — is a shame." But a fellow psychologist, Karen Shanor, said that "it's better to cuddle up with a pillow like that than to cuddle up with just anybody."

People who try to get a free Christmas tree by chopping one down on the University of Nebraska's Lincoln campus will think again once they get it home. The trees have been sprayed with a foul-smelling concoction of fox urine, water and glycerine. The smell is not too bad in cold temperatures, but once it warms up it is unbearable, said Maggie McVicker, manager of the university's tree nursery.

Arthur Higbee

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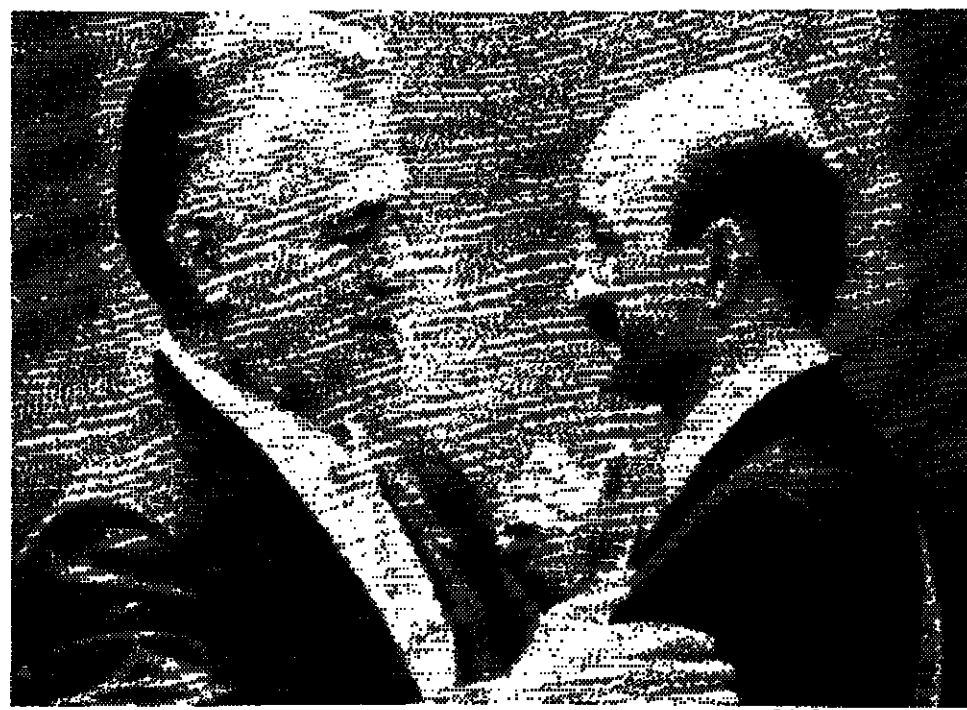
Salinas Calls for Talks on Debt

Payments 'Unacceptable,' Mexican Says at Swearing-In

By Larry Rohter
New York Times Service
MEXICO CITY — Carlos Salinas de Gortari, speaking immediately after being sworn in as the president of Mexico, has called for a renegotiation of Mexico's \$104 billion foreign debt.

each year is "unacceptable and unsustainable."
"The priority will no longer be to pay, but to return to growth," Mr. Salinas said Thursday in his inaugural address, drawing applause and cheers from an audience that included eight Latin American heads of state.

my people and the enormous effort we have made."
"I will avoid confrontation," he also said. "But I declare emphatically and with conviction that the interests of Mexicans are above the interests of creditors."



Mr. Salinas, right, receiving the traditional embrace after his inauguration from Mr. de la Madrid.

"This is not demagoguery or an admission. It is a reasoned argument that derives from the needs of Mexico's economy."

Bankers and diplomats here said Mr. Salinas's call for a renegotiation of Mexico's debt, the largest in the developing world after that of Brazil, came as no surprise.

"It has been clear for months that Mexico is going to need both debt relief and fresh credits," a foreign official said.
Mexico was the first Third World nation to get into serious difficulty over its debt, and its problems set off the worldwide debt crisis in 1982. It renegotiated its loans in 1986, and the agreed interest rate still prevails as the most favorable received by any debtor nation.

Speaking measuredly from the podium of the Mexican Congress in the first official act of his six-year term, Mr. Salinas addressed an audience of Mexican and foreign dignitaries.

The visitors included Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Fidel Castro, the Cuban leader, as well as such Latin American intellectuals as the Colombian novelist Gabriel Garcia Marquez.

Mr. Salinas, who won a bare 50.7 percent majority after the most tumultuous election in modern Mexican history, said the debt challenge required greater national unity and discipline.

At several points during his 70-minute speech, he exhorted his countrymen to be more "efficient" and "productive" so that "we will confront the negotiations with our

creditors in a position of greater strength."

After six years of what he called crisis and sacrifice, in which real incomes have declined by more than 40 percent and inflation has reached as high as 160 percent a year, Mr. Salinas is under intense pressure to restore Mexico to economic health. Though promising a return to growth Thursday, he was vague about when, saying only that 1989 would be a year of "transition."

The 40-year-old president, the youngest man to become Mexico's chief executive in more than half a century, also renewed his campaign pledge to modernize a political system shaken to its foundations by the July 6 presidential election and the charges of wide-scale vote fraud accompanying it.

"I am determined to move ahead with a democratic reform, and I have invited political parties to join me in a dialogue," he said.

Nevertheless, the swearing-in ceremonies were marred by the same disdain for political protocol that has become commonplace since July as a result of an increased opposition pressure in the Mexican Congress.

As Mr. Salinas's predecessor, Miguel de la Madrid, entered the legislative chamber, the 101 legislators from the right-of-center National Action Party stood silently and raised placards that read "Six Years of Fraud."

After Mr. Salinas entered to the strains of the Mexican national anthem, it was the turn of the National Democratic Front, which supports Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas and contends that he, not Mr. Salinas, was the real winner of the election. A legislator stood, shouting, "Only the people can confer legitimacy!" and then led the rest of the 136-member delegation in a walkout.

Later, as Mr. Salinas was finishing his speech, the rightist legislators rose with a second placard that demanded he "show with deeds your commitment to democracy."

Mr. Salinas said he would also seek "a new equilibrium" in Mexico's relations with the United States. He promised "a struggle without quarter against narcotics trafficking," but said that effort could take place only with "joint action and respectful collaboration," linking it with "the protection of the human and labor rights of our migratory workers."

Hundreds Arrested in Peru Strike

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LIMA — Demonstrators protesting inflation and the Peruvian government's austerity measures blocked streets and stoned vehicles in Lima during a nationwide strike in which hundreds of arrests were reported.

The police reported arresting 265 people on Thursday during the 24-hour strike, which the government had banned. The strike leader, Valentin Pacheco, said more than 500 people were arrested, most of them when protesters tried to march from surrounding neighborhoods into central Lima.

Despite the violence, the fourth nationwide strike this year failed to halt commerce and industry, and the government called it a failure. Public transportation was restricted, but shops, banks and factories operated near normal in Lima.

The Labor Ministry said 90 percent of the country's work force had turned up for their jobs.

Security forces patrolled industrial areas and shantytowns in northern and southern Lima, clearing streets of rocks and debris.

The General Confederation of Workers of Peru, a Communist-led alliance that represents 1.8 million workers, staged the strike to press the center-left government of President Alan Garcia Pérez to raise wages to keep pace with inflation.

Peru's inflation rate was 24.4 percent in November, bringing accumulated inflation for the last 12 months to 1,307 percent, the National Statistics Institute reported. (AP, UPI)

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ARTS / LEISURE

Dance: An American in Brussels

Paul L. Montgomery

New York Times Service

BRUSSELS — The American choreographer Mark Morris and his dance company have a triumph in their new role as residents in the Monnaie Theater, succeeding Maurice Béjart.

The world premiere of Morris' "L'Allegro, Il Penseroso ed Il Moderato," set to Handel's music and based on Milton's odes, got long applause and glowing reviews. Le Soir, the leading French-language newspaper, compared Morris' arrival to the glittery days when Belgium was part of the Burgundian and Hapsburg kingdoms and the monarch made festive visits to be received by the nobility.

The departure of Béjart last year in a huff for Lausanne, Switzerland was a traumatic event in the cultural life of Brussels. The French-born choreographer and his Ballet of the 20th Century had made a name for the city in the realm of dance from the time Béjart arrived in 1959.

The cause of the departure was a power dispute with Gerard Mortier, a 42-year-old former lawyer who runs the Monnaie Theater. Mortier's opera company has become one of the most prominent in Europe, building on small-scale productions of Mozart.

After the dispute Mortier wooed Morris, offering him Béjart's rehearsal studio, generous contracts for the members of the Mark Morris Dance Group and the opportunity of a full winter season with live orchestral music.

In September Morris, a 32-year-old from Seattle, and many of the American dancers who had been with him during his eight years in New York emigrated to Brussels. Mortier had found apartments for them, given them contracts for at least twice their New York wages (average wages in Brussels are believed to be about \$25,000 a year) and given Morris the security of a theatrical home. Morris says it was the security that he most valued, since he says he thrives on risk, but his company manager, Barry Alter-



The American choreographer Mark Morris in his Brussels studio.

he says. The Monnaie, built in the 19th century and recently renovated, has 1,176 seats.

For the 24 dancers in the company it is a different life from New York, not having to call up every day to find where the company is meeting or working in restaurants to make ends meet. "Our opportunities are definitely better," said Ruth Davidson, a 32-year-old New Yorker who has been with Morris since 1980. "But I've been writing home to my parents that this is the Cincinnati of Europe."

Many of the American dancers seem to have seen enough of the city's persistent cold winter rains and provincial attitudes. "I understand now that it's cold and it's gray," said Keith Sebado, 34. "But my French is getting a little bit better and my spousal unit arrives soon and I miss them desperately."

"Yeah," said Morris, an outspoken, welcoming man who wore the pink triangle of the gay activist on his lapel for his first news conference in Brussels. "people are freaked out here. They're not happy every second. But who is happy every second?"

For the preview Morris skipped the champagne reception sponsored by a leading bank to drink beer with his dancers. He already speaks a serviceable French — "I've been to France a million times," he said — and was looking forward to the company's tour this month to Spain, where he studied flamenco as a teenager.

"I don't know, I'm so relieved to be out of the States, with the election and all," Morris said. "It's so depressing there. I'm sure that Belgium will change my work. Indigestion will change my work, if you want to know that."

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Monet's "Le Pont de Chemin de Fer à Argenteuil" (1873) sold on Monday for \$6,820,000 at Christie's in London.

Auction Houses Walk Tightrope

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Auction houses are once again playing a tight-rope act in the process of the number of casualties is rising steeply.

The demand for art on a worldwide scale mirrored in the latest cascade of record prices is making itself felt at a time when supplies are shrinking. Carried away by their anxiety to get a bigger share of what is still available for sale, auction house experts find it difficult to resist the unrealistic reserves demanded by vendors threatening to go over to the competition.

This week, the consequences of an increasingly unhealthy situation were spectacular in both houses.

Christie's auction looked splendid on Monday thanks largely to the record sale of Picasso's "Acrobate et Jeune Artiste" to Japanese buyers for \$20.9 million (\$36.5 million).

The auction was also greatly helped by a Monet landscape, historically important because it was executed during the first year of Impressionism which starts around 1872. Monet's "Impression de Soleil Levant" done in November 1872 is the painting that inspired an art critic to coin the adjective "Impressionist." Christie's "Le Pont de Chemin de Fer à Argenteuil," painted by Monet in the summer of 1873, not only belongs to the right period, but is further enhanced by its history. It appeared at the famous Drouot auction held in 1874 when the Impressionists tried their luck with the general public. It was sent by the buyer, the Parisian opera singer Jean-Baptiste Faure, to the Second Impressionist Exhibition, along with eight other Monets he had acquired. It was admired by the French poet Stéphane Mallarmé who mentioned it in an article, "The Impressionists and Edouard Manet," published in September 1876 in an art monthly.

All this is brilliantly exploited by Christie's whose catalogue entry reads like a piece in a scholarly journal. There aren't many of these early Impressionist paintings outside museums, and, although this one can hardly be claimed to be Monet's greatest, it went up to \$6,820,000 without any difficulty.

A third picture in the sale helped, although it was of a lesser stature. Also by Monet, it was boosted by the psychological effect of the figure achieved by the Argenteuil landscape. "Le Pont Japonais, Bassin aux Nymphéas," dated 1900, is typical of the Neo-Impressionist

phase in Monet's work, with its broader brushwork. It owes even more of its price, \$6,655,000, to Christie's inspired cataloguing. The expert's stroke of genius was to dig up a photograph of Monet's garden at Giverny taken in September 1900 by Joseph Durand-Ruel. The painting is

SOUREN MELIKIAN

thus startlingly shown to be slavishly close to nature, including the weeping willow at the left. It is as if one were looking over the master's shoulder with the paint still dripping on the canvas.

The other clever trick was to run it side by side in the catalogue with a famous Japanese woodblock, Hiroshige's "Wisteria Drum Bridge," which provides the model for the "Japanese Bridge" that became the rage in France at the time. Transformed into an icon of early East-West artistic exchange, the "Japanese Bridge" came close to matching the price of the earlier Monet, even though it cannot compare with it in rarity, or desirability by Western standards.

These pictures, particularly the Picasso, carried the sale. The latest technique in auction salesmanship is to hype to death what lends itself to hype and hope that the fallout will help the rest. There were a few more huge prices — a record Signac ("Venise — Le Nuage Rose") at \$1.1 million, a record Dufy ("La Plage à Sainte-Adresse," a Fauvist landscape of 1906) at \$704,000, a record Klee ("Nekropolis," dated 1929, during the painter's Egyptian phase) at \$1.65 million.

But these were of no avail to a string of pictures with inflated "estimates," reflecting corresponding reserve prices standing mostly at about 10 percent below the low estimate. Gauguin's "Femme en Bretagne," painted at Pont-Aven in 1886 but without any of the characteristics of the marvelous style of the Pont-Aven school which emerged shortly after, fell flat on its face as the hammer went down at \$520,000. Comparison with the printed estimate, \$500,000 to \$700,000, suggests that the owner may have notched up his reserve at the 11th hour. As a result of similar miscalculations, 26 out of the 68 works of art found no buyer in an auction that registered the highest total ever sold in London in a single session, \$55,440,000. The buy-in rate in value was kept to only 10

percent thanks to the Picasso and the two Monets which accounted for \$54.37 million.

A day later it was Sotheby's turn to make the same kind of mistakes. Not having the fortune of counting stars of such magnitude as the 1904 Picasso, they were less successful at keeping up an appearance of victory. In the evening session where sales amounted to \$38.8 million, the failure rate exceeded 22 percent in value, with 27 lots out of 96 remaining stranded. Most revealing is the high proportion of failures in the first part of the sale. The pictures came from the collection of the late Gisèle Ruffé-Béghin, who passed away in 1983, not from sundry commercial sources. If seven out of 26 pictures were bought in, this can only be a result of the disproportionate estimates either imposed by the vendors or submitted in the course of intense competition.

"Danseuse aux bras levés," by Degas, estimated to be worth \$500,000 to \$700,000, was unsold at \$420,000. With the right leg that looks disjointed and something seemingly wrong in the top corner right, unfinished or restored, it stood little chance of making even that. Another Degas, "Quatre Danseuses au foyer de la danse," more alluring in its composition and of great interest to Americans for its provenance — the Whittemore collection in Naugatuck, Connecticut, which it entered in 1893 — suffered from a handicap candidly conceded in the entry. At some point the charcoal outlines in the pastel had been gone over by some overzealous restorer (the catalogue speaks of "reinforcing" some of the contours of the figures). Bearing this in mind, the last bid at about \$1 million should have been seen as a brilliant success. Instead the auctioneer, clearly bound to a higher reserve, went one bid more and bought it in at \$1.2 million.

True, Sotheby's scored here and there. A wonderful but small portrait of Mademoiselle Henriot, done by Renoir in 1876 at the height of his Impressionist inspiration, sold very well at \$2.08 million. Cézanne's "Arlequin" was astoundingly successful at \$4.4 million after a sticky start. Monet's very pretty "Nymphéas" dated 1908 was dearly paid at \$5,720,000, even if this only matches the middle of the estimates. But the dull atmosphere and the long faces of Sotheby's staff said lots about the ordeal and the lessons to be drawn. Speculation is now backfiring. It is time to take it easy.

The Case for a Little Frivolity in Life

By K.C. Cole

SIR Alexander Fleming, the Scottish bacteriologist (1881-1955), had a most peculiar pastime. He liked to paint pictures in petri dishes with a palette of living germs.

Being thoroughly familiar with microorganisms — their individual colors, textures, growth rates and so forth — he was able to produce striking portraits: a mother and child, a ballerina, his house.

Fleming is far better known for his breakthrough discovery of penicillin than for his microscopic art. But he was a man who knew how to play. "I play with microbes," he once said. "It is very pleasant to break the rules."

How sad that the rest of us seem to have a hard time being serious about silliness. Even when grown-ups do play these days, their games seem intense and rigid: handball, tennis, running (who skips anymore?), swimming laps.

We no longer cheer ourselves up by buying a frivolous hat. We dress for success. Children's fashion has become serious business. We "power eat." Even in video games, we compete with ourselves.

There's a noticeable absence of giggles. Scientists have always known the

value of fooling around. Einstein was famous for his "thought experiments," fantastic flights of fancy that led him to imagine, for example, what it might be like to ride on a light beam, a cerebral magical mystery tour that offered him the insights he needed to produce the special theory of relativity.

"It is striking how many great scientists have incorporated play into their lives and work," Robert S. Root-Bernstein, a physiologist at Michigan State University, wrote in a recent issue of The Sciences. "One mental quality that facilitates discovery is a willingness to goof around."

The rest of us are frightened of play and perhaps for good reason. Play, by definition, is a suspension of rules, an invitation to reinvent reality, to reformulate ways of doing things. Play is out of control.

In real play, we try things just to see what happens. In other words, we take risks. What we risk, above all, is making a fool of ourselves. Making a fool out of ourselves, however, can be essential to success. Only by risking ridicule can we come out from under the covers of conventional wisdom. Without breaking rules, it is impossible to come up with truly new solutions.

Yet corporate and political America have become so cautious

that they rarely serve up anything untested; we are focus-grouped and market-researched to death. From such sterile ground no fertile product can issue.

"Discovering" something you already know is there is like "discovering" the eggs that the bunny hid on Easter morning.

In science the stories of making fundamental discoveries while poking around in places we don't belong are legendary: Johannes Kepler (1571-1630) discovered the true elliptical shape of the planetary orbits after devoting a lifetime to trying to prove they had to be circles. Kepler's method was nothing more than an elaborate game of blocks — trying to fit spherical orbits into cubic (and tetrahedral) holes.

Play is the name we give to this freedom to go out on a limb with the full knowledge that we might fall flat on our faces. In this sense, democracy is a very playful form of government. Making mistakes is built into the system, along with the means for correcting them.

The one place we can all recognize the crucial role of play is in the arts. Annie Dillard, the essayist, takes an idea and toys with it like a cat: for example, the oddity that birds should sing. Perhaps it is a form of bird play. Word play, Bird

word play. Creativity comes from such odd juxtapositions.

Inventions and discoveries are based on unexpected combinations and strange connections. Everyone can remember sitting in meetings where silly ideas were tossed about like paper airplanes; occasionally, someone would pick up the idea and turn it into something brilliant.

Today, ideas are rarely thrown about. They are proffered on silver platters, meticulously packaged in well-researched presentations. Yet the best ideas rarely come in shiny boxes. They come off the wall. Off the wall means, simply, coming from someplace unexpected. Being open to the unexpected is what play is all about.

K.C. Cole's most recent book is "Sympathetic Vibrations: Reflections on Physics as a Way of Life." He wrote this for The New York Times.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS

The Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies

has an opening in international relations for a position of its graduate center in Bologna, Italy. Candidates will be given to candidates with a Ph.D. in international relations. The Bologna Center is an integral part of the School of Advanced International Studies, and serves European and American graduate students. SAS offers the M.A. and the Ph.D. in international relations.

International candidates residing in Europe should send their CV, recommendations and other supporting materials by 15 January 1989 to Prof. Stephen B. Lenz, Director, School of Advanced International Studies, Bologna Center, Via Belfiore 11, 40126 Bologna, Italy. Candidates in the United States or Canada should send their CV, recommendations and other supporting materials to Prof. L. William Zarlman, Prof. of International Relations, School of Advanced International Studies, 1740 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

The Johns Hopkins University is an equal opportunity affirmative action employer.

INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITIONS

SPOTLIGHT James Trapp, director of Gerald Godfrey Far Eastern Art, the UK offshoot of a Hong Kong-based art and antiques trading company, discusses changing buying patterns. What has happened to the Far Eastern art and antiques market? There is a new trend. The very best items are selling for high prices, but there's a distinct reluctance to buy in the middle-price range because people are being careful with their money. You've said that Jade and Qing porcelain prices have skyrocketed in Hong Kong auctions last month. Will other Far East art and antiques become good investments? Yes, if you are selective. Many more people are now traveling to China and realizing the vast scope of Chinese art. And while the main buying markets are in the Far East and the States, the Taiwanese are relatively newcomers and are investing large amounts in various antiques.

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ROME Sophia Vari Recent Sculpture First exhibition in Italy nov. 29 - jan. 14 galleria il gabbiano Via della Frezza 51 Rome Tel: (6) 360 70 49 New York Office Tel: (212) 996 9794

An Exhibition of Two Scottish Colourists Pepplo and Cadell 24 November - 16 December Monday-Friday 10 a.m.-5 p.m. The Lefevre Gallery 30 Bruton Street, London W1 Tel: 01-493 2107 Fax: 01-493 9088

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UNTIL 30 JANUARY "ART EXHIBITIONS" "ANTIQUES" "AUCTION SALES" appear on Saturday

سكزامن الاصل

NYSE Most Actives table with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes stocks like RJR, IBM, and AT&T.

Market Sales table showing NYSE and AMEX volume, value, and change.

NYSE Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, and Change. Includes Composite, Industrials, and Finance.

Friday's NYSE Closing logo with 'Via The Associated Press' text.

AMEX Diary table with columns for Close and Previous price.

NASDAQ Index table with columns for Close, Change, and Week Ago.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns for Bonds, Utilities, and Industrials.

NYSE Diary table with columns for Advance, Decline, and Unchanged.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns for Buy, Sell, and Total.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns for Open, High, Low, Last, and Change.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, and Change.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns for Advance, Decline, and Unchanged.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, and Change.

Large table of stock prices for various companies, including columns for 12 Month High, Low, Div, Yld, PE, and Change.

N.Y. Stocks Fall on Jobs Report

Main article text discussing the impact of the jobs report on the stock market, mentioning the Dow Jones index and analyst predictions.

Ms. Dudack said the report may have been factored into the market during the last few sessions, as investors speculated on its contents.

The drop in stock prices came amid a weakness in bonds and the dollar and some futures-related selling.

Eugene Peroni Jr., chief technical analyst at Janney Montgomery Scott in Philadelphia, predicted trading would be choppy in the next couple of weeks as players kept a close eye on the Federal Reserve Board.

To slow the economy down, the Fed could take steps to raise the discount rate, now at 6.5 percent. Higher interest rates can make short-term fixed-income investments more attractive than equities.

In NYSE trading Friday, RJR Nabisco was the most active issue, off 1 to 90 3/4.

Among blue chips, IBM was up 1 to 119 1/4. General Electric was up 1/4 to 43 1/2. Exxon was off 1/4 to 42 1/2 and General Motors was off 1/4 to 33 1/2.

Among takeover issues, Kraft was up 1/4 to 105 1/2 and Pillsbury was up 1/4 to 59 1/4. Universal Foods, which has become the target of a \$30.50-a-share tender offer from a private limited partnership, was up 5 to 33.

AT&T was the third most active issue, off 1/4 to 29 1/2.

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Table of stock prices for various companies, including columns for 12 Month High, Low, Div, Yld, PE, and Change.

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Vertical sidebar containing 'The Voice of the People', 'Current', and 'Interest' sections with various news snippets and financial data.

ECONOMIC SCENE

The 'Voice of the Market' Is the Voice of the Analyst

By LEONARD SILK

NEW YORK — It is a Wall Street convention for analysts to interpret the market as though it were a mystical being with a collective mind of its own.

What one actually hears, of course, is not the voice of the market, like a patient on an analyst's couch, but the voices of the anxiety-ridden analysts.

The market can show a mind of its own. It ignored this week's rise in the prime rate.

Similarly the rise in the prime rate would ordinarily have been expected to spark a rise in the dollar.

Andrew Hodge, vice president for corporate treasury services of the New York branch of Bank Brussels Lambert, says the Fed is tightening money, not because of domestic inflation but to prevent a precipitate decline in the dollar.

IF SUCH A FALL were to take place, it could cause a hemorrhaging of funds out of dollars, a substantial rise in U.S. interest rates and a sharp recession, which would be gravely worsened by a collapse of heavily leveraged corporations.

The market is gravely troubled by the budget deficit, notwithstanding the continuous reassurances of such odd bedfellows as the supply-side economists and old-fashioned Keynesians about the relative smallness of the deficit, which totaled \$155 billion in 1988.

The General Accounting Office, an arm of Congress, has issued a report saying that the budget problem is "substantially worse than appears on the surface."

Second, the GAO said, there is "an explosion of unfunded costs" waiting to greet the Bush administration: the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. is insolvent and there are "about 500 insolvent thrifts, which are losing money at the rate of almost \$17 billion per year."

The Energy Department, the GAO went on, faces the task of cleaning up and modernizing its "aging and environmentally hazardous" nuclear weapons production complex, involving 50 facilities around the country; that will cost \$100 billion to \$130 billion over a period of years.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for City, Bid, Ask, and other currency rate data for various international locations.

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and other exchange rate data for various currencies.

Table with columns for Currency, 30-day, 60-day, 90-day, and other forward rate data.

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and other interest rate data for various currencies.

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Japanese Will Soon Be Sinking Sundowners From the West

TOKYO — When Japan's system of liquor taxes is overhauled next April, drinkers are expected to turn increasingly to imported liquor, analysts and industry officials said.

ward to Japan becoming their fastest growing market, said Tony Tucker, public affairs director of the Scotch Whisky Association of Britain.

key, such as Suntory Red, will rise 425 yen to 690 yen. Its expected retail price will increase to 1,360 yen from 900.

thing a little lighter," said an analyst at a major broker. Wine might go well, he said.

onto new imports would be costly. "We can now start to invest a serious amount on marketing and advertising products," said Mr. Bedingham of Jardine Wines.

The Five Men Who Decided

The five directors of RJR Nabisco Inc. who made up a special committee that reviewed bids for the food and tobacco conglomerate.

CHARLES E. HUGEL, 60, who heads the committee, is chairman of RJR Nabisco and chairman and chief executive of Combustion Engineering Inc., based in Stamford, Conn.

JOHN D. MACCOMBER, 60, is chairman of Lasertechnics Inc., a manufacturer of industrial and medical laser systems based in Albuquerque, N.M.

WILLIAM S. ANDERSON, 69, is chairman of the executive committee of the NCR Corporation, a manufacturer of computers and business equipment, based in Dayton, Ohio.

ALBERT L. BUTLER, 70, is president of the Anstis Company, a privately held real estate holding company, based in Winston-Salem, N.C.

MARTIN S. DAVIS, 62, is chairman and chief executive of Gulf and Western Inc. He has served as chief operating officer of the Paramount Pictures Corporation, a G.W. subsidiary, and has been a director of the holding company since 1987.

What Makes a \$25 Billion Deal? Not Just Greed

By Sarah Bartlett

NEW YORK — Few Wall Street dramas have generated as much debate as the strenuous bidding for RJR Nabisco Inc., which culminated this week in a deal to sell the company to Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. for almost \$25 billion.

As a public company, RJR Nabisco had several counts against it. Take those away, add the pressures for a successful deal, and the valuation of the group assumes new proportions.

those reasons, and others, are necessary to fully explain how and why this additional "value" was created.

The bidding war for RJR Nabisco, in billions. Dotted line shows range of two bids by First Boston group.

Each of these competing theories probably contains some element of truth. But in trying to explain the RJR Nabisco phenomenon, Wall Street deal makers maintain that

Some of the answers are specific to this deal, some are indicative of the state of the markets. Much of the explanation lies in the starkly different ways companies are measured and run when they are private as opposed to when they are public entities.

Japan imports 99 percent of its oil supplies, 60 percent of the total from the Middle East. Commission officials said prices of uranium, the basic feedstock for nuclear reactors, are expected to stay low, while oil prices are projected to rise towards the year 2000.

Mr. Hayashi said technological development of nuclear fusion will be completed around 2050, but it would be another 60 to 70 years before it became economically viable for use.

Mr. Hayashi said the anti-nuclear drive in Japan stemmed from a misunderstanding of the Chernobyl accident, in which a meltdown of the core caused explosions and radiation leakage, killing at least 31 people.

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and other exchange rate data for various currencies.

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and other forward rate data.

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Italy Clears Big Merger In Chemicals

ROME — The government approved on Friday a reorganization of the Italian chemical industry that will create the world's seventh or eighth largest chemical group.

Japan to Push Ahead With Nuclear Power

TOKYO — Japan will push ahead with plans to develop nuclear power, despite the growing anti-nuclear sentiment triggered by the Chernobyl accident in the Soviet Union, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission said in its annual report.

Gold

Gold prices were steady in London and Zurich on Friday, with New York spot market closing at \$376.50 per ounce.

Advertisement for CORUM watches, featuring a large image of a watch and text describing the brand and its products.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and other financial data for U.S. money market funds.

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Futures and Options

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Asian Dollar Deposits

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Key Money Rates

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Fridays NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices as to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low, Div. Yld. PE, etc. Lists various stocks and their performance.

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U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various futures contracts.

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Food

Dec 2

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various food futures.

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Metals

Dec 2

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various metal futures.

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Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'Business to' and 'Value: Divers'.

TO OUR READERS IN HOLLAND The International Herald Tribune is now on newsstands throughout Holland every morning six days a week Monday-Saturday. If you have problems getting your copy, please contact: Edipress International B.V. Wilhelminastraat 13rd 2011 VH Haarlem P.O. Box 363 2000 AJ Haarlem Tel.: (023) 32 23 41/tx: 41 833

London Metals

Table with columns: Bid, Ask, Previous, Bid, Ask. Lists London metal prices.

London Commodities

Table with columns: Bid, Ask, Previous, Bid, Ask. Lists London commodity prices.

Dividends

Table with columns: Company, Dividend, Per Annu, Div. Pct. Lists dividend information.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table with columns: Bid, Ask, Prev. Lists S&P 100 index options.

Paris Commodities

Table with columns: Bid, Ask, Prev. Lists Paris commodity prices.

Spot Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Today, Prev. Lists spot commodity prices.

U.S. Treasuries

Table with columns: Bid, Offer, Yield, Prev. Lists U.S. Treasury prices.

U.S. Bank Closes

NEW YORK — Bank of America International Inc., a London-based unit of BankAmerica Corp., said Friday that it has withdrawn from the fixed-rate Eurobond market, effective immediately.

Eurobond Desk

Jim Mitchell, vice president of world banking communications in Los Angeles, said the Eurobond market would be closed, but the subsidiary would continue to pursue corporate finance, merger and acquisition, and other merchant banking activities.

To Our Readers

Deutsche mark futures option prices were not available for this edition because of transmission delays.

Reaching More Than a Third of a Million Readers in 164 Countries Around the World

Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE
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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE
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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE
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Danish Banker Found Guilty in Fraud Case

HILLEROED, Denmark — A former director of one of Denmark's biggest banks, which has since collapsed, was found guilty on Friday of fraud involving millions of dollars.

A local court handed down a three-year jail sentence on W.B. Hansen after finding that he had defrauded Kronbanken A/S of 464 million kroner (\$69 million), a court official said.

Two other directors, Inge Pedersen and Erik Henningsen, received suspended sentences of one year and two weeks imprisonment, respectively, for negligence and giving police misleading information.

The fraud came to light after Kronbanken, Denmark's seventh largest bank, sprung from a string of profitable results to a 1.3 billion kroner deficit in the first half of 1988. The bank collapsed in 1985 and was taken over by Aarhus-based Provisbanken A/S.

The merger gave Provisbanken, now Denmark's fourth largest bank, a nationwide network, since Kronbanken's 80 branches were mainly in eastern Denmark, while Provisbanken's original 140 outlets were mainly in Jutland and Funen in the west of the country.

The Global Newspaper.



COURVOISIER *Le Crème de Cognac*

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Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Central 9/10	8 1/2	12/15	99 1/2	99 1/2
Central 10/10	8 1/2	12/15	99 1/2	99 1/2
Central 11/10	8 1/2	12/15	99 1/2	99 1/2

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Eni 9/1	12 1/2	12/15	100 1/2	100 1/2
Eni 10/1	12 1/2	12/15	100 1/2	100 1/2
Eni 11/1	12 1/2	12/15	100 1/2	100 1/2

سكربت من الاصل

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Falls, Wiping Out Recovery

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar ended lower Friday after hectic, volatile trading due to varying interpretations of the U.S. employment data for November, which showed a sharp increase in new jobs.

Initially, the surge in non-farm payrolls reported by the Labor Department generated expectations that rapid economic growth would prompt an early increase in the U.S. discount rate by the Federal Reserve — speculation of which has buoyed the dollar all week.

As a result, the dollar jumped after the report's release. Later, however, operators focused on a substantial downward revision in the payroll figure for October, which was announced with the November data, as well as on the small increase in the November unemployment rate. The dollar fell as quickly as it had risen.

Dealers said light buying of dollars by the Fed supported the currency, but it failed to recover all its losses. The dollar fell to 1.7220 Deutsche marks at the close, from 1.7313 DM on Thursday, and to 121.275 yen from 121.425.

The British pound soared to \$1.8665 from \$1.8533, resuming its recent upward trend on the strength of last week's increase in British inter-

Table with 2 columns: Currency, Rate. Includes London Dollar Rates for Deutsche mark, Pound sterling, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, French franc.

Meanwhile, the British pound ended at its highest level against the mark since August. Several dealers said they expect the currency to rise, underpinned by high British interest rates.

The pound closed at 3.2138 DM and \$1.8665, compared with 3.2098 DM and \$1.8533 at the close of trading Thursday.

Dealers said that conflicting interest-rate speculation became tangled in the confusing nature of Friday's employment report. In addition to the downward revision in the October payroll data, inflationary pressures also seemed to be muted by average weekly hours and average hourly earnings falling.

The dollar totally veered away from the U.S. Treasury market's message. Treasury bill rates rose sharply, ordinarily a bullish sign for the dollar. Dealers said the government debt securities market appears more confident that rates will rise in the near term.

But for dollar traders in the currency markets "the overwhelming bearish sentiment is resurfacing," a New York dealer said.

Key Norwegian Lending Rate Is Cut to 12%

Reuters

OSLO — The key overnight lending rate in Norway, the rate at which the central bank lends money to commercial banks, will fall from Monday by 0.4 percentage points to 12 percent, the Bank of Norway announced Friday.

The cut, the fourth this year, was a clear attempt to help stimulate the country's troubled economy, which is heavily dependent on oil exports in a world market glutted with crude.

The benchmark overnight rate has now fallen almost 2 percentage points since the start of the year.

The central bank governor, Hermod Skanland, and the minority Labor government have stressed the need to cut Norway's relatively high interest rates and increase investment.

The government has conducted a tight monetary policy and brought in severe wage restraints to curb high consumer demand.

Defense Spending Pads U.S. Orders Sales of New Homes Also Increased Strongly in October

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — New orders for U.S. manufactured goods surged 1.6 percent in October to \$226.2 billion, the Commerce Department reported Friday, but much of the rise was accounted for by Pentagon orders for transportation equipment.

In a separate report, the government said sales of new, single-family homes rose 3.5 percent in October to the highest level in more than a year and a half.

Stripping defense orders from the seasonally adjusted total, factory orders increased only 0.2 percent in October following a 1.7 percent decline in September and a 2.9 percent jump in August, according to the department's Census Bureau. Overall, factory orders declined 1.9 percent in September.

The October increase thus followed a pattern set over the last several months in which the presence or absence of big transportation and military orders influenced overall performance.

In the first 10 months of 1988, orders for manufactured goods were 9.3 percent higher than in the

same period last year, helped by a boom in manufactured exports. Most of the increases in October orders were in durable goods, items designed to last at least three years. Durables rose 2.3 percent to \$122.1 billion, with an 8.5 percent rise in transportation equipment, which totaled \$34.3 billion, leading the increase.

Defense shipbuilding and tanks accounted for most of the increase, the department said, though cars and auto parts also helped.

Machinery orders declined 0.7 percent, with a downturn in orders for non-electrical equipment more than offsetting an increase in electrical-machine orders.

The 2.3 percent jump in durable orders revised downward a separate Commerce Department report, issued last week, that said durable orders were up 2.4 percent in October.

Orders for nondurable goods rose 0.8 percent to \$104.2 billion, with chemicals accounting for most of the gain, the department said. Shipments of factory goods in October rose 0.5 percent to \$225.5 billion. And shipments for the year

are 9 percent above the same period of 1987. In the 20th straight increase, unfilled orders in October rose 0.8 percent to \$456.8 billion.

According to a joint report by the Commerce Department and the Department of Housing and Urban Development, meanwhile, sales of new homes increased to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 733,000 units.

That followed a drop of 1.4 percent in September, revised from a previous estimate of a 7.8 percent fall, and a gain of 2.1 percent in August.

It was the highest sales level since February 1987, when 738,000 homes were sold. It was also the sharpest increase since June.

Sales for the first 10 months are 0.4 percent higher than for the same period a year ago, surprising analysts who were expecting a decline this year.

Seoul Giving Foreigners More Access To Markets

Agence France-Press

SEOUL — South Korea will allow foreigners to invest directly in its stock market from 1992 and its stock market holding will also allow foreigners to offer them expanded instruments.

The long-awaited program to open the country's capital markets will also allow foreigners to exchange convertible securities to exchange them on the local market beginning in 1991, the ministry said.

But callings will remain on foreign stakes in South Korea. Foreigners will be barred from buying certain shares, notably in the military industry. The ownership limits and restricted stocks have yet to be decided.

The program follows moves to deregulate interest rates and allow exchange transactions and foreign exchange transactions and allow greater access to foreign investment.

Before allowing direct foreign investment, the government will encourage the issuance of various forms of proxy stocks and bonds currently used by foreigners for indirect investment in the country, the ministry said.

Five local concerns have already raised \$140 million by issuing convertible bonds abroad, which is now virtually the only legal form of foreign investment in South Korea.

In 1989, the government will allow the establishment of new trust funds and a mixed fund for both foreign and local investors, as well as beneficiary certificates for foreigners to help increase indirect investment, the ministry said.

The government will also encourage expansion of two trust funds for foreign investment: the New York's Korea Fund, with a capital of \$100 million in New York, and London's Korea Euro-Fund, capitalized at \$60 million.

In a related move, the government said South Korea concerns would be permitted to purchase foreign stocks from 1990 and individuals would be given limited rights to do so from 1992.

U.S. Treasury Rates Increase Sharply on Jobless Report

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — U.S. Treasury bond yields plunged by more than a full point and Treasury bill rates soared by more than two-tenths of a percentage Friday on news that U.S. non-farm payroll employment surged 463,000 in November.

The market had expected a more moderate payrolls increase of about 244,000. The gain in October non-farm payroll was revised down to 238,000 from a previously reported 323,000. The November jobless rate rose to 5.4 percent from 5.3 percent in October.

The bond market was shocked by the numbers," said Maury Harris, an economist for PaineWebber Inc.

The bellwether 9 percent, 30-year bond fell to 98 1/4 on Friday from 99 23/32 at the close of trading Thursday, as the yield rose.

The three-month Treasury bill rate rose to 8.07 percent, far above Thursday's close at 7.85 percent. Six-month bills rose to 8.24 percent from 8.01 percent, while 12-month bills increased to 8.38 percent from 8.00 percent on Thursday.

"These numbers look very strong across the board," said a government bond salesman at a U.S. primary dealer.

Dealers said that the jump in bill rates reflected fears of a credit tightening by the Federal Reserve.

"The market is saying the data are strong enough for the Fed to tighten," a dealer said.

Dealers said the employment data reinforced the ominous tone of a speech given Thursday night by Gerald Corrigan, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in which he said that U.S. monetary policy must be aimed at controlling inflation.

"This employment report, in combination with Corrigan's statements last night, is damaging to market psychology," said Charles Schaeffer of Irving Securities Corp.

Mr. Schaeffer added, however, that the Fed was not likely to raise the 6 1/2 percent discount rate yet.

"They will probably save the discount rate for when they need it to stabilize the dollar," he said. "They will keep it in their back pocket for

now, and let fed funds rise instead."

Economists have been unable in recent days to ascertain where the Fed has targeted the funds rate. In the week ended Wednesday, the funds rate averaged 8.44 percent.

Funds opened Friday at 8 9/16 percent, but rose to 8 11/16 percent after the Fed added reserves to the market through repurchase agreements on behalf of a customer. The reserve injection was less aggressive than the market anticipated. At the close, funds were trading at 8 1/2 percent.

The 8 1/2 percent two-year note fell 1/4 point to 99 18/32, while the 8 1/2 percent 10-year issue fell a full point to 98 2/32.

Friday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume. It is updated twice a week. Via The Associated Press.

Table with 12 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 12 Mo, High, Low, 4 P.M. OTC. Contains multiple rows of stock data.

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BP Makes Offshore Oil Find

Reuters

LONDON — British Petroleum PLC and its partners in the Wyth Farm offshore oil field have made a significant offshore find just off the channel port of Poole.

BP said in a statement on Friday that the mobile rig Rowan Halifax had completed drilling and testing operations on the first of three wells in Poole Bay near the entrance to Poole Harbour.

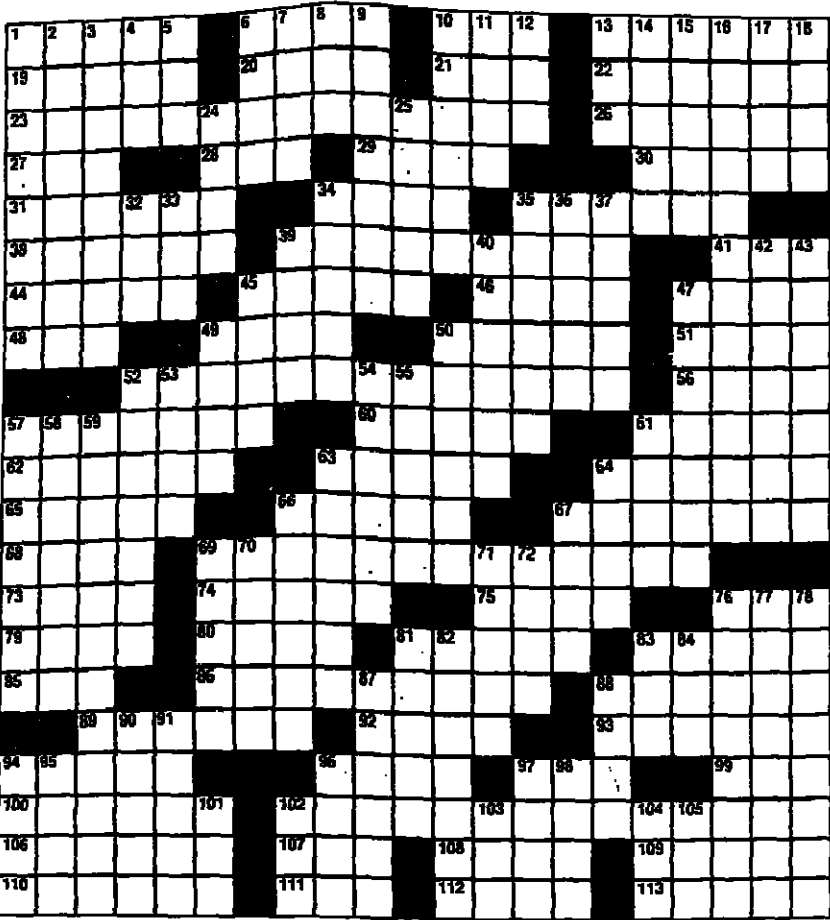
Limited oil storage facilities aboard the rig restricted the flow rate during testing to 1,000 barrels per day, it added. "This well confirms a significant offshore extension of the Wyth Farm Sherwood reservoir," said the development director, Roger Mowll.

It is the first of a three-well program expected to be completed by March 1990.

Official reserves of the Wyth Farm oilfield in Dorset, where Poole is located, are 230 million barrels of recoverable oil. An analysis said reserves from the other two wells could take the reserves to more than 300 million barrels.

Participants in the Wyth Farm oilfield and its offshore extension are: BP Petroleum Development Limited, the operator, with 50 percent; ARCO British Ltd., with 17.5 percent; Premier Consolidated Dorset, Ltd., 12.5 percent; Cariflex Exploration Ltd., 7.5 percent; and Goal Petroleum PLC, with 5 percent.

Witty Wordplay By Jeanette K. Brill



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Melasok.

- ACROSS
1 Can, Israeli city
6 Thrills for Domingo
10 Something not to throw
13 Extreme sluggishness
19 Top musical
20 Actor Mischea from St. Petersburg
21 Sir
22 One-celled organism
23 Dentist's office?
24 Underlying structure
26 That measure
28 Up to now
29 A Carter on TV
30 Swell
31 Car
34 Poet who wrote "Opportunity"
35 A.L. Batting Champion: 1955
38 Mussolini's kin
39 Reason for marital breakup?
41 Rather's favorite letters
44 Rich dessert
45 Teeny—

- DOWN
35 Units for measuring
36 Tall story?
37 Rover's restraint
39 Kind of truck
40 Rich
42 Inhuman
43 In a genie way
45 Carver's rod
47 Chaplin's early films
49 Prune a tree, in Scotland
50 Verily
52 Tin-lizzie
53 Salt Lake City team
54 Kitchen utensil
55 "Irresistible"
57 Marathoner's challenge
58 Released conditionally
59 Dentists?
61 Four noggins
63 Seasonal
64 Chinese secret society
66 Some are holy
67 Word on a biblical wall
69 Where cash might be stashed
70 "The—" (Ors.' motto)
71 Eng. cov's fast craft
72 Having tennis
76 David Copperfield, e.g.
77 Refined grace
78 More potent
81 Type of bandage
82 Asserted without proof
83 Indonesian coin
84 Discreet person
88 — Carlo Menotti
90 Nobel in Literature: 1946
91 Nitrite, e.g.
94 Starist Shankar
95 S. Yemen seaport
96 L-Q connection
97 TV show starring Herman Hemsley
98 Star of "American Gigolo"
101 N.Y. summer
102 Greek letter
103 Actress Lee
104 Highlands headgear
105 Inst. in Troy, N.Y.

World Stock Markets

Table with columns for various stock markets including Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Paris, Rome, Zurich, Tokyo, and others. It lists closing prices and indices for various stocks and currencies.

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BOOKS

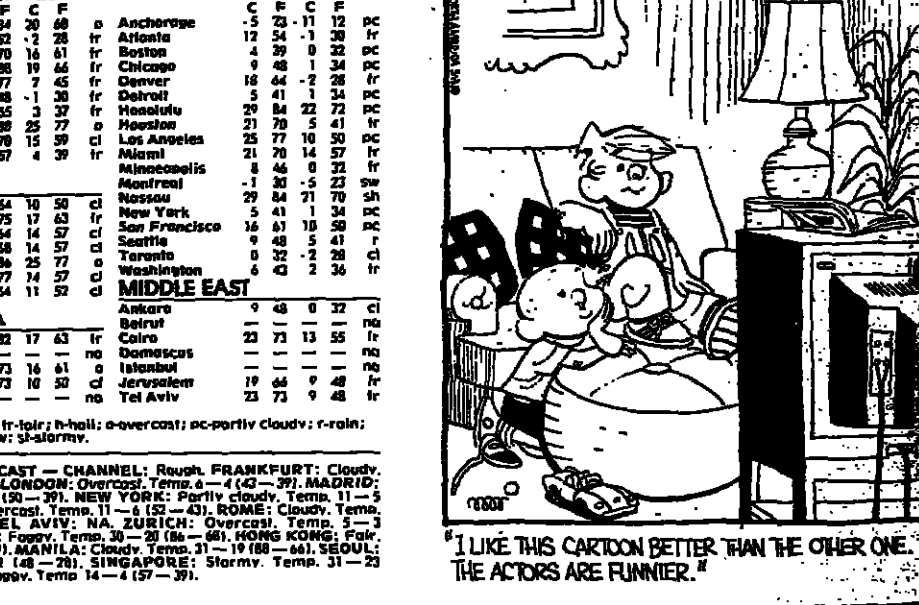
MINDS AT WAR: Nuclear Reality and the Inner Conflicts of Defense Policymakers. By Steven Kull. 341 pages. \$19.95. Basic Books, 10 East 53d Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Robert Coles. A few years ago, when I was listening to elementary-school children talk about the threat nuclear bombs present to the world, one of them, a sharp-tongued boy of 10, who had a way, sometimes, of sounding like a world-weary man of 70, asked this question of his four classmates and me: "How many planets can we now destroy?"

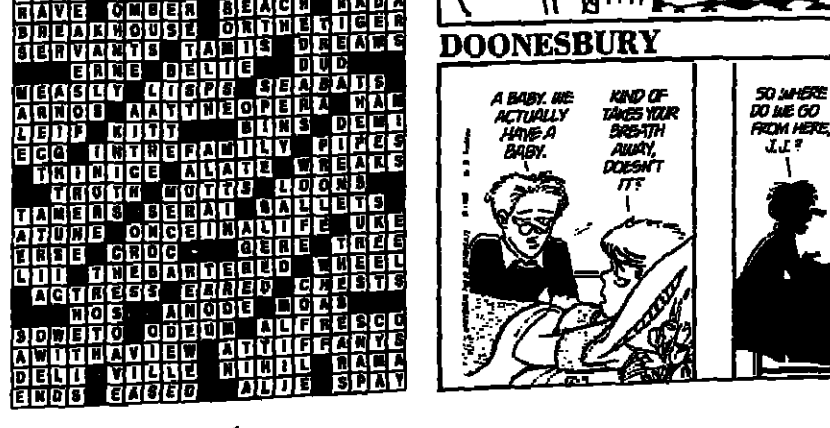
WEATHER

Table showing weather forecasts for Europe, Asia, North America, Africa, and Latin America. It includes high, low, and other weather indicators.

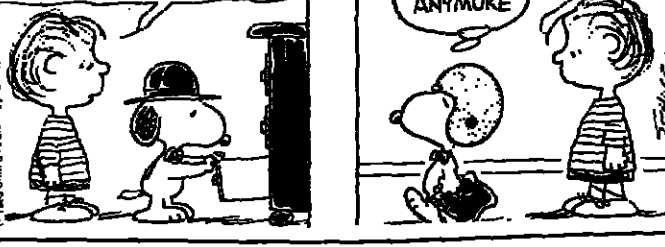
DENNIS THE MENACE



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



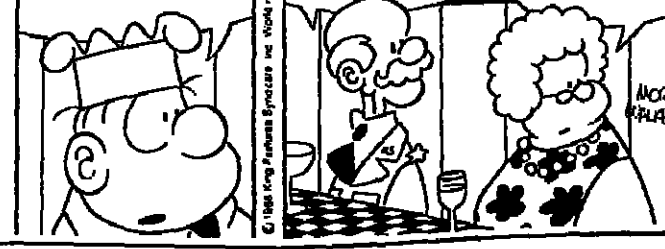
PEANUTS



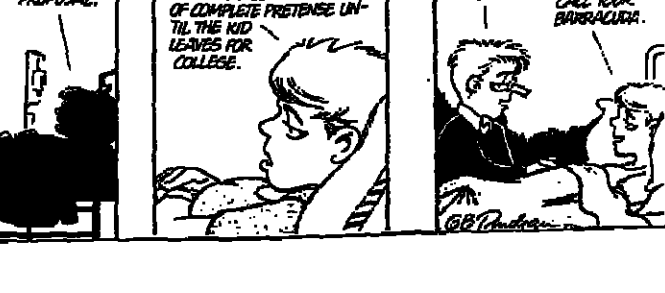
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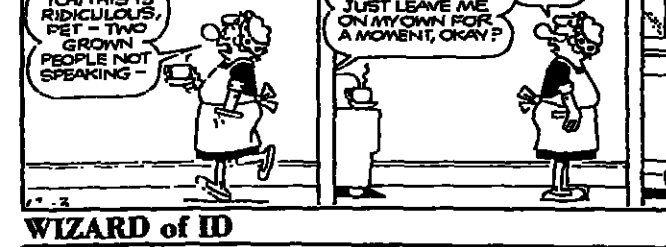
BEEBLE BAILEY



DOONESBURY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



STANDINGS

Table showing standings for various sports teams and conferences, including the NFL, NBA, and MLB.

Large advertisement on the right side of the page, featuring the text 'That Play is Growing' and 'By Thomas George'. It includes a large graphic of a person's face and various promotional messages.

SPORTS

That Playoff Aroma Is Growing Stronger

By Thomas George
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Philadelphia Eagles, with three more victories, would win the National Conference East championship of the National Football League.

Coach Buddy Ryan might have been pondering that at dinner Wednesday night in Veterans Stadium when a piece of pork chop became lodged in his throat.

Ryan wound up in a hospital overnight but Thursday morning was back preparing the Eagles (8-5) for Sunday's home game against the Washington Redskins (6-7).

This season, it seems, it will take more than a pork chop or, as in Mike Ditka's case, a heart attack, to keep a coach from trying to get one of the 10 playoff spots.

The Buffalo Bills and Ditka's Chicago Bears, with 11-2 records, have gained the playoffs. That leaves eight spots for the other 19 teams in contention.

The Atlanta Falcons and the Miami Dolphins, though mathematically in the race with 5-8 records, have little hope. But the San Francisco 49ers and the Cleveland Browns, both 8-5, still could win their divisions. The New England Patriots and Indianapolis Colts, both 7-6 in the American Conference East with the Bills, are in the hunt for a wild-card berth.

The AFC West remains a three-team race — the Denver Broncos (7-6), the Seattle Seahawks (7-6) and the Los Angeles Raiders (6-7) — with each having beaten one of the others in the last three weeks.

Even the Redskins, the staggering Super Bowl champs, are mathematically in contention. The New York Giants (8-5) have the best chance to coast the Eagles, but even if the Giants win all three, the Eagles must lose one because they have beaten the Giants twice.

A Don't expect the playoff field to be set until the regular-season finale. Las Vegas odds-makers rate the Eagles 3½-point favorites Sunday against the Redskins.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE
Phoenix (7-6) at N.Y. Giants — The Cardinals won the last time, but the injured Giants' defense shocked New Orleans last Sunday. Both quarterbacks, Neil Lomax of the Cardinals and Phil Simms of the Giants, are still nursing injuries but should play. Giants by 4.

New Orleans (9-4) at Minnesota (9-4) — Remember when Minnesota buried New Orleans, 44-10, in the playoffs last season in the Superdome? This game is in the Metroland, and this time the Saints have forced a league-high 41 turnovers. Vikings by 7.

San Francisco (8) at Atlanta (5-9) — The Falcons beat the 49ers in San Francisco, and the 49ers' passing attack has dropped to 15th in the league. But their running game remains in high gear, averaging 163.2 yards a game and ranking No. 2 in the league. 49ers by 7.

Green Bay (2-11) at Detroit (3-10) — The Lions have hired new offensive coaches, including Lynn Wilkey, the former Packer quarter-

NFL PREVIEW

back. After three first downs in four quarters against Minnesota on Thanksgiving Day, the Lions may even send in Dickey. Lions by 3.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE
Denver at L.A. Raiders — The Raiders kept beating themselves against the Seahawks last Monday night, scoring often but allowing 35 points. Jay Schroeder starts at quarterback but the defense is the key against the Broncos' John Elway. Raiders by 2.

Seattle at New England — Doug Flutie hopes he has more magic left in a crucial game for both teams. His Patriots have all their playoff hopes riding on a wild-card berth. Patriots by 3½.

Indianapolis at Miami — The Dolphins thought their defense was vastly improved. It wasn't. They thought Dan Marino might make the difference. He hasn't. Colts by 1.

N.Y. Jets (6-6) at Kansas City (4-9) — Freeman McNeil ran for 154 yards against the Chiefs earlier this season and has four 100-yard games in five against them. Guess who gets the ball? Chiefs by 1.

San Diego (4-9) at Cincinnati (10-3) — The Bengals have only a one-game lead over Houston, and a game left against the Oilers. They are unlikely to relax. Bengals by 13.

Pittsburgh (3-10) at Houston (9-4) — The Oilers' offense meets the NFL's next-to-worst defense. Jerry Gilman, the coach who claps back and puts helmets in sideline salutes to big plays, should have several big plays. Oilers by 10.

INTERCONFERENCE
Buffalo at Tampa Bay (3-10) — The Bills, pushed around in Cincinnati last Sunday, are a bit worried about having peaked too soon. The Bucs are just the playoff tune-up they need. Bills by 7½.

Dallas (7-11) at Cleveland — The Cowboys have not won since September, losing nine straight. They shouldn't hurt the Browns' playoff hopes. Browns by 11.

MONDAY NIGHT
Chicago at L.A. Rams (7-6) — The Rams, having lost four straight, must face the NFL's No. 4 team rushing and its No. 1 in halting the run. But, Jim Harbaugh makes his first start for the quarter-back-depleted Bears. Rams by 2½.

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The slump of Ivan Lendl, left, continued with his first-round, 4-6, 6-3, 7-5 defeat by an elated Jakob Hlasek. Earlier Thursday night, Boris Becker had much to ponder after a 7-6 (7-5), 3-6, 6-4 loss to Stefan Edberg.

Hlasek Adds Lendl to List of Masters Upsets



The slump of Ivan Lendl, left, continued with his first-round, 4-6, 6-3, 7-5 defeat by an elated Jakob Hlasek. Earlier Thursday night, Boris Becker had much to ponder after a 7-6 (7-5), 3-6, 6-4 loss to Stefan Edberg.

Becker, Leconte Brought Down

By Thomas Bonk
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — Just when it seemed that Ivan Lendl had truly mastered the Masters, a major multinational upset occurs. The Connecticut resident born in Czechoslovakia loses to the Zurich resident born in Czechoslovakia.

Jakob Hlasek, a 24-year-old baseliner whose game seems cast from the mold of Lendl, upset the world's No. 2 ranked player, 4-6, 6-3, 7-5, Thursday night in their opening match of the Nabisco Masters at Madison Square Garden.

In was a night of reversals. In the first match, Stefan Edberg of Sweden beat Boris Becker of West Germany, 7-6 (7-5), 3-6, 6-4; in the last match, Mats Wilander of Sweden beat Henri Leconte of France, 6-2, 6-4. All four are now 1-1, with one round-robin match remaining.

Hlasek, after dispatching the defending champion, hit a ball into the stands, then applauded himself by clapping one hand on his racket strings. But, after all, he had come back from a lot this year, improving his ranking from No. 23 to No. 8.

He came back from a car crash in January in Switzerland, where his family moved when he was 2, having skidded on ice, broken three ribs and a bone in his hand. He didn't play for four months.

And, he came back to win two Grand Prix tournaments and finish second in another in the last three weeks.

And, after staring down a 2-4 deficit in the third set against Lendl, Hlasek came back again. He broke Lendl at 4-5 and served an ace at match point.

Before that, Hlasek had lost to Lendl on every surface except ice: on grass (Wimbledon '83); on carpet (Rotterdam '84, Milan '86); on clay (French Open '86) and on a hard court (U.S. Open '88).

But, he ended a 14-match winning streak at the Masters, where Lendl had not lost since the 1985 final, when Brad Gilbert beat him.

But then Lendl is getting used to losing, having dropped four exhibition matches in the last three weeks since returning from arthroscopic shoulder surgery. And he is not liking it.

"I still feel I should win every match I play," he said. "The problem is, I don't. It's starting to hack me off, to be honest."

Lendl, 0-1, faced virtual elimination if he lost Friday night to Andre Agassi of the United States. On the same program, Hlasek was to play Tim Mayotte, (1) of the United States and Becker was to face Leconte.

Becker had lost only once on carpet all year, to Yannick Noah of France in February in Milan, but his usually reliable serve deserted him Thursday night.

Edberg recovered from 5-3 in the first set, with Becker serving for the set. At 15, Edberg broke back, then won the game point on a backhand passing shot that hit the top of the net and trickled over.

Then, in the tie breaker, Becker led by 3-4. But Edberg won the last three points, on set point being a backhand service return down the line.

In the third set, he broke Becker's serve at 1-1 and finished easily. Only a few hundred spectators stayed around to watch the final match, between Wilander and Leconte. After winning, Wilander was asked if it was difficult to play before such a small crowd.

"If you get off to a good start, it's no problem," he said.

Double Triple: Still Uncounted

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Double Triple fooled them all Thursday, for the 25th straight day. They sagged 31,024,502 at Laurel Race Course in suburban Maryland, but no one could pick the first three horses both in the third and fifth races.

Laurel was jammed, with 12,323 people and 2,200 betting lines. Another 4,269 had gone to Pimlico, near Baltimore, to do their off-track betting.

But all 16,000-plus left the Double Triple still green and growing Friday, it would total \$1,356,051.40. Laurel was to open both track and betting windows an hour early.

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Council Offers Changes in Tennis Tour

By Peter Alfano
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Men's Tennis Council, in response to the Association of Tennis Professionals' decision to split its tour in 1990, unveiled Thursday a streamlined and more lucrative Grand Prix circuit for 1990.

"We hope the ATP will consider the merits of this and see the benefits of a family working together," said Marshall Happer, the council's administrator. "We think this is the best thing for the sport."

It was not a unanimous verdict. Ion Tiriac of Rumania, a former player who now manages Boris Becker, said the council had made a very generous offer to the ATP, but a few months too late.

Ray Moore, a member of the ATP's board of directors, said, "Now, they make concessions.

But Players React Coolly to Proposal

Now, they have a better schedule and signing bonuses. Why do they come up with this now?"

Under the streamlined Grand Prix format, the world's top-ranked players would get signing bonuses according to ranking, payable after fulfilling their annual commitment to compete in 12 tournaments. The No. 1 player, for example, could earn \$1.2 million in addition to tournament prize money.

The 12 major tournaments would include the four Grand Slam events — Wimbledon and the Australian, French and U.S. opens — and two classes of elite events: 14 World Series tournaments with total prize money of \$1 million each, and 13 Super Series events. The top players could choose from among these.

There also would be in excess of 40 lesser tournaments for lower-ranked players. This plan is similar to a preliminary one proposed by the ATP.

In another concession to the players, Happer said they would have 50 percent of the votes on all council issues. Now, the three 33-percent voting blocks are formed of the players, the tournament representatives and the International Tennis Federation, which runs the Grand Slam events.

Happer said he hoped to begin discussions soon with the players about the new format. He said he could not say whether the Grand Prix circuit would exist in 1990 if all or a majority of the top 20 players joined the ATP tour.

"If Marshall wants to start his own tour, I hope he can play tennis because they're going to need him out there," said Brad Harris, assistant to Hamilton Jordan, the chief executive officer of the ATP.

"We're not going to butt heads with Marshall," Moore said. "We're going ahead with our own tour."

In another long-running feud in professional tennis, the Men's Tennis Council reached an agreement Thursday with ProServ and the International Management Group on a three-year-old legal battle.

ProServ and IMC, which represent some of the top players, joined Volvo North America in an antitrust suit against the council in 1985. The council filed a countersuit.

In the settlement, the management groups have agreed not to own or manage tournaments on the Grand Prix circuit. They will, however, be able to serve as marketing agents for those tournaments.

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SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

Table with columns for Eastern Conference and Western Conference, listing teams, wins, losses, and percentages.

U.S. College Results

Table listing college sports results, including football and basketball games.

SKIING

World Cup

Table listing World Cup skiing results for various events.

TRANSITION

BASEBALL

VAL D'ISERE, France (AP) — Michela Figini of Switzerland swooped down through falling snow Friday to win the first women's downhill race of the World Cup season.

FOOTBALL

VAL D'ISERE, France (AP) — Michela Figini of Switzerland swooped down through falling snow Friday to win the first women's downhill race of the World Cup season.

SOCCER

VAL D'ISERE, France (AP) — Michela Figini of Switzerland swooped down through falling snow Friday to win the first women's downhill race of the World Cup season.

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

Table listing NHL standings for various divisions.

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Table listing NHL game results from Thursday.

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Table listing NHL game results from Friday.

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Table listing NHL game results from Thursday.

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Table listing NHL game results from Friday.

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Table listing NHL game results from Thursday.

SIDELINES

Figini Wins Downhill

VAL D'ISERE, France (AP) — Michela Figini of Switzerland swooped down through falling snow Friday to win the first women's downhill race of the World Cup season.

NBC Wins Games Bid

WASHINGTON (WP) — NBC, despite lower-than-expected ratings and profits from its coverage of the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul, has won the U.S. telecast rights to the 1992 Summer Games in Barcelona with a bid of \$401 million.

For the Record

Ben Crenshaw shot seven-under-par

